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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

—Photograph by Michael Roth.

PORTHOLE FOR THE NEW YEAR. Are the clouds gathering or are they blowing away?

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THE FRONT PAGE

Outlook For 1949

THERE is no doubt at all that Canada is in a much sounder position than it was when we entered 1948. The sullen thunder of war rumbles around the world, but even the crisis in Berlin, leading to the air-lift, did not bring the lightning and the storm has not broken. Meanwhile, partly thanks to our own leadership, the powers around the North Atlantic seem agreed to fight together in their own defence, and in North America, the arsenal of democracy, the weapons for defence will soon be produced in substantial quantities.

Turning to our own affairs, the contrast between now and a year ago is even more sharp. At that time we were building new controls; today we are tearing them down. Our reserves of gold and U.S. dollars are satisfactory, if not entirely safe. This has come about, in large measure, not as a result of restrictions on imports, but rather from expansion of exports. Our sales to the United States are far ahead of any peacetime levels.

In the United States there is now a Democratic president and a Democratic congress. A year ago it seemed likely that the Republicans would win and, whatever our views about the relative merits of Mr. Truman and Mr. Dewey, there is no doubt at all that world trade in general, and Canada-U.S. trade in particular, are almost certain to fare better under the Democrats. The Marshall Plan, on which our future depends so heavily, will also fare better under the Democrats.

Here at home the political mists and fogs have cleared. The Liberals have at last chosen a new leader. This in itself would have a settling effect within the party and within the government. But the man they have chosen has high qualities of statesmanship and is respected in all parts of the country. He is a proper person to be our prime minister. The Progressive-Conservatives have also chosen a new leader. Mr. Drew has already shown his wares by defeating the C.C.F. decisively in Carleton and the Liberals almost as decisively in Digby-Annapolis-Kings. He has caught the imagination of the country as no Conservative leader has done since Mr. Bennett and his party is rallying behind him.

The mention of Digby-Annapolis-Kings reminds us, of course, that we have our trouble spots. Most of them result from the shrinkage of the British market and of other markets that are closely tied up with Britain. Apples and salmon and lumber, bacon and eggs, and other agricultural products in lesser degree, have been hurt.

Equally hurt have been many manufacturers who, some of them over a long period of years, have built up exports to Commonwealth and Empire countries. These markets are not likely to be re-opened for some time. But at least, starting 1949, we probably know the worst. Moreover, the fact that the domestic market is still so good, and that demand is still so strong, means that the loss of exports, while troublesome, is not crippling.

So we move into 1949, not with any naïve certainty that all will go well, but at least with the feeling that the skies are clearer than they were twelve months ago.

Rights and Treaties

THE most difficult situation arising out of divided sovereignty as it exists in Canada and the United States is that of the implementation of treaties when their subject-matter falls within the sphere of that one of the two sovereignties which does not possess the treaty-negotiating power. In the United States this difficulty was overcome by a declaration in the constitution that treaties were to be "the law of the land," accompanied by a provision which more or less protected the rights of the states by requiring that all treaties have the approval

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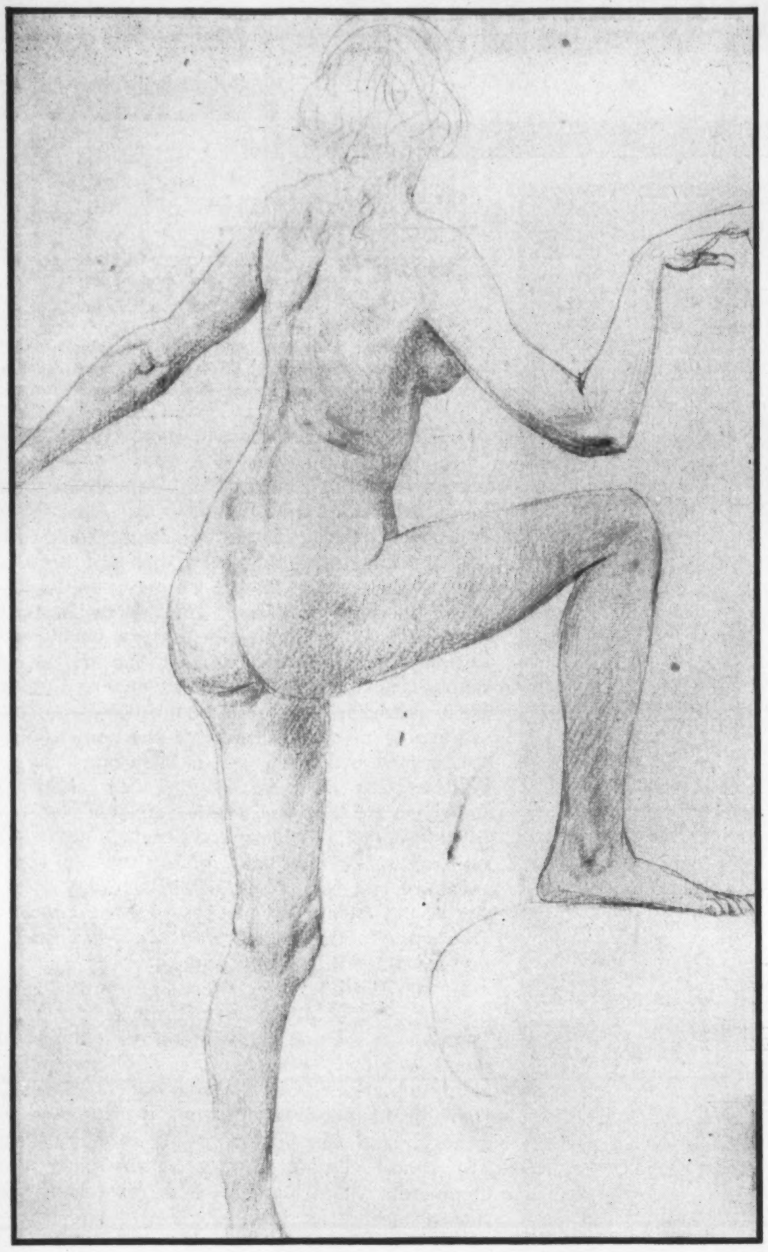
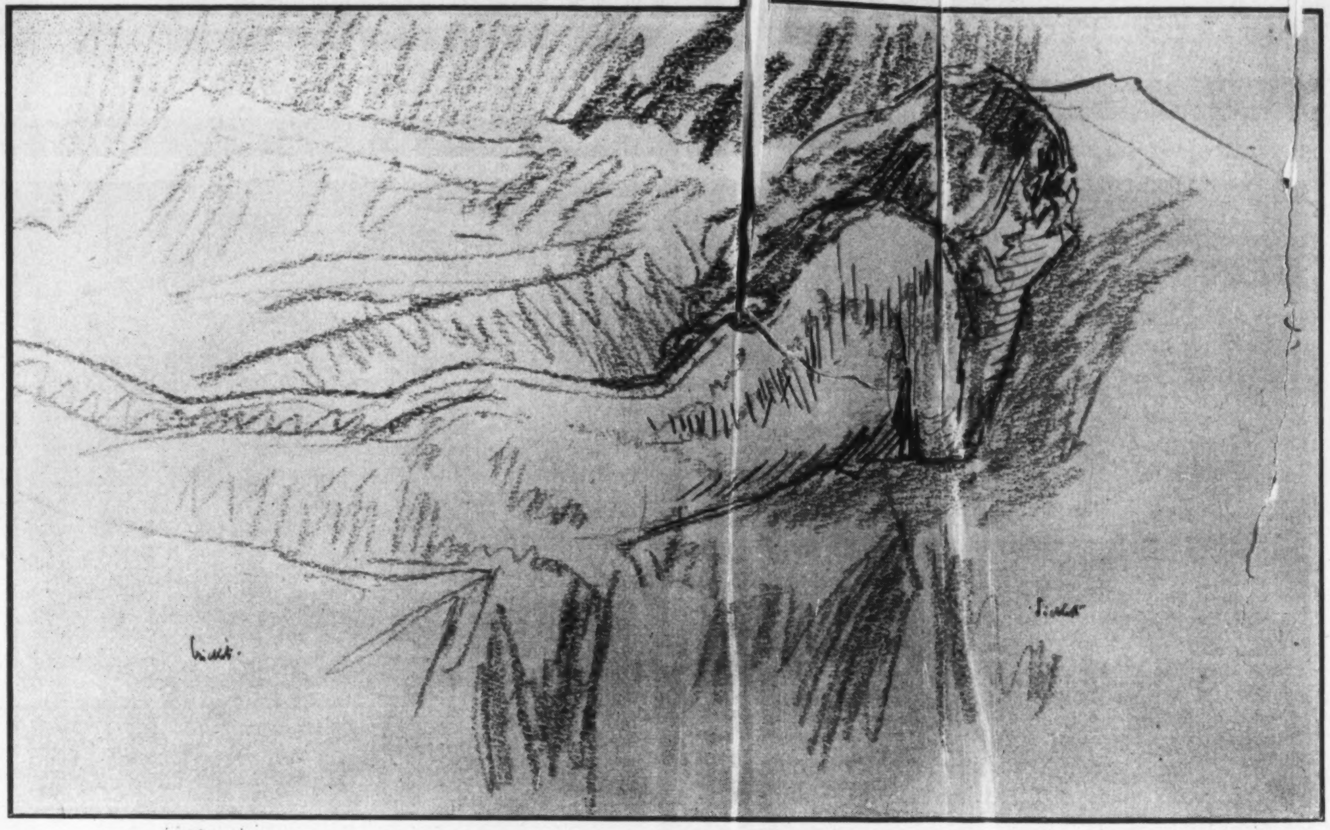


"Nude Study" by Augustus John, from the exhibition of British Drawings circulated by National Gallery, Ottawa



The late Walter Richard Sickert did this pen and chalk study of a nude. He used to say when speaking of draughtsmanship: "Line is an unbroken thought, a sentence said in a breath".

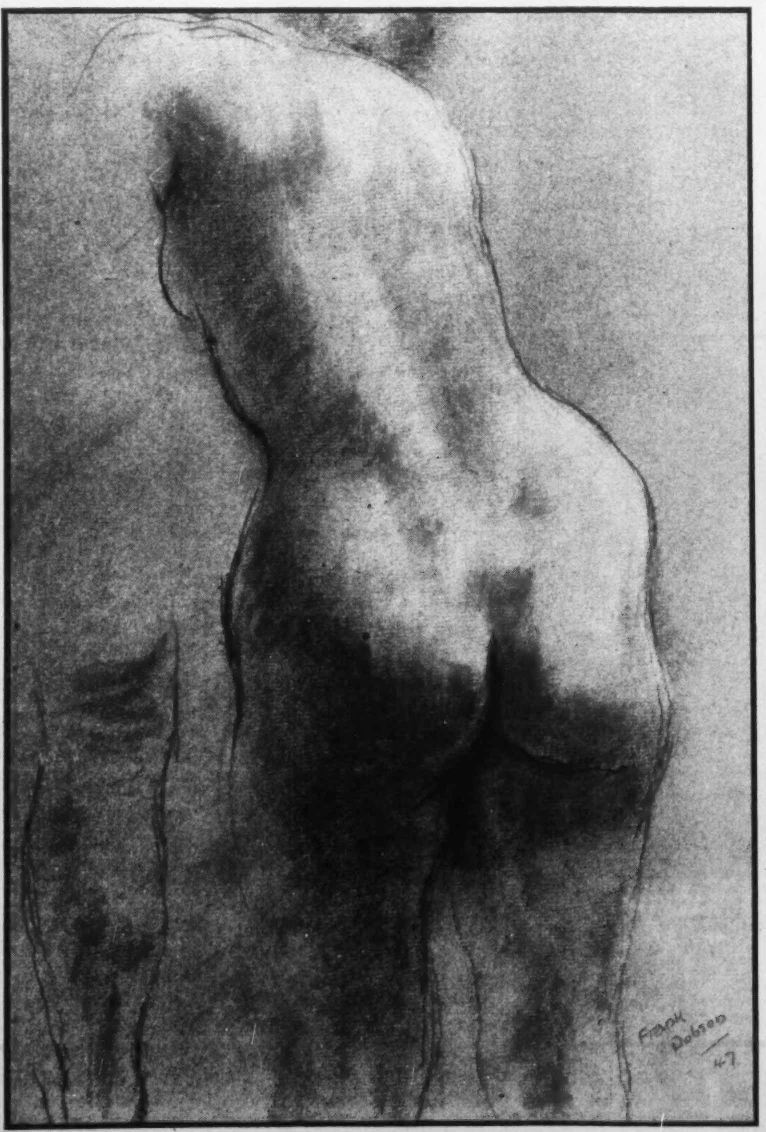
BRITISH COUNCIL SELECTS DRAWINGS TO TOUR CANADA

By Paul Duval

CURRENTLY travelling across Canada is an exhibition labelled, rather loosely, "Contemporary British Drawings." Collected together by the British Council especially for showing here, it is composed of eighty-three watercolors, drawings and prints by thirty-one English artists. Approximately half-a-century of draughtsmanship is transversed by the show.

Britain's most native and consistently worthy contribution to art has been in the field of watercolors and drawings: the one reflecting the mercurial nature of the climate, the other the straightforward, factual curiosity of its people. Neither watercolor painting nor drawing demands the sensuous appreciation of materials or the monumental analyses required for major achievement in the realm of oil and fresco. (British drawing has always, in the main, been reportorial rather than analytical.) On the credit side, drawings and watercolors are the most direct and intimately revealing of all media. Thus, this current exhibition is, in a very real sense, a crisp reflection of the British temperament.

Any apt survey of British drawing over the past half-century must begin with the "Slade School" group—Augustus John, Walter Sickert, William Rothenstein, William Orpen, and their contemporaries. Brought up to an early and close veneration of the principles and methods of the High Renaissance, the "Slade Group" achieved some of the soundest, if sometimes over-factual, paintings in British art. Although, in their maturity, its members all managed to achieve distinct personal pictorial accents, the mark of their subjection to the scientific literalism of the fifteenth century masters remains throughout their work. In the current exhibition, six drawings by Sickert, five by John and one by Orpen compose a



Frank Dobson, who drew "Nude, Back View" in red and black chalk, is one of Britain's leading sculptors.

This watercolor of "The Cathedral, Addis Ababa" is by Edward Bawden, who did it on service as Official War Artist. Bawden, an Associate of the Royal Academy, is also an outstanding designer.

"Canadian Soldier" is by Augustus John. During World War I, John was comissioned to paint Canadian forces.

worthy representation of this group. It should be noted, incidentally, that the Slade methods of teaching still hold strong sway in many art schools of the Western world. Its artistic attitude could well be summed up in Walter Sickert's own words: "Real education in drawing from life is not only an artistic education, it is one of the most strenuous mental and moral educations that can be given to the human intelligence ."

Members of what I shall call the "middle generation," who first reached public notice in the 20's, are fairly well represented in this exhibition. It is a group which was much influenced by post-impressionism and the craft-consciousness of William Morris. They took the white-heat discoveries of the French modern masters and cast them, through the moulds of precise English craftsmanship, into cool Anglo-Saxon variations of modernism, which are marked

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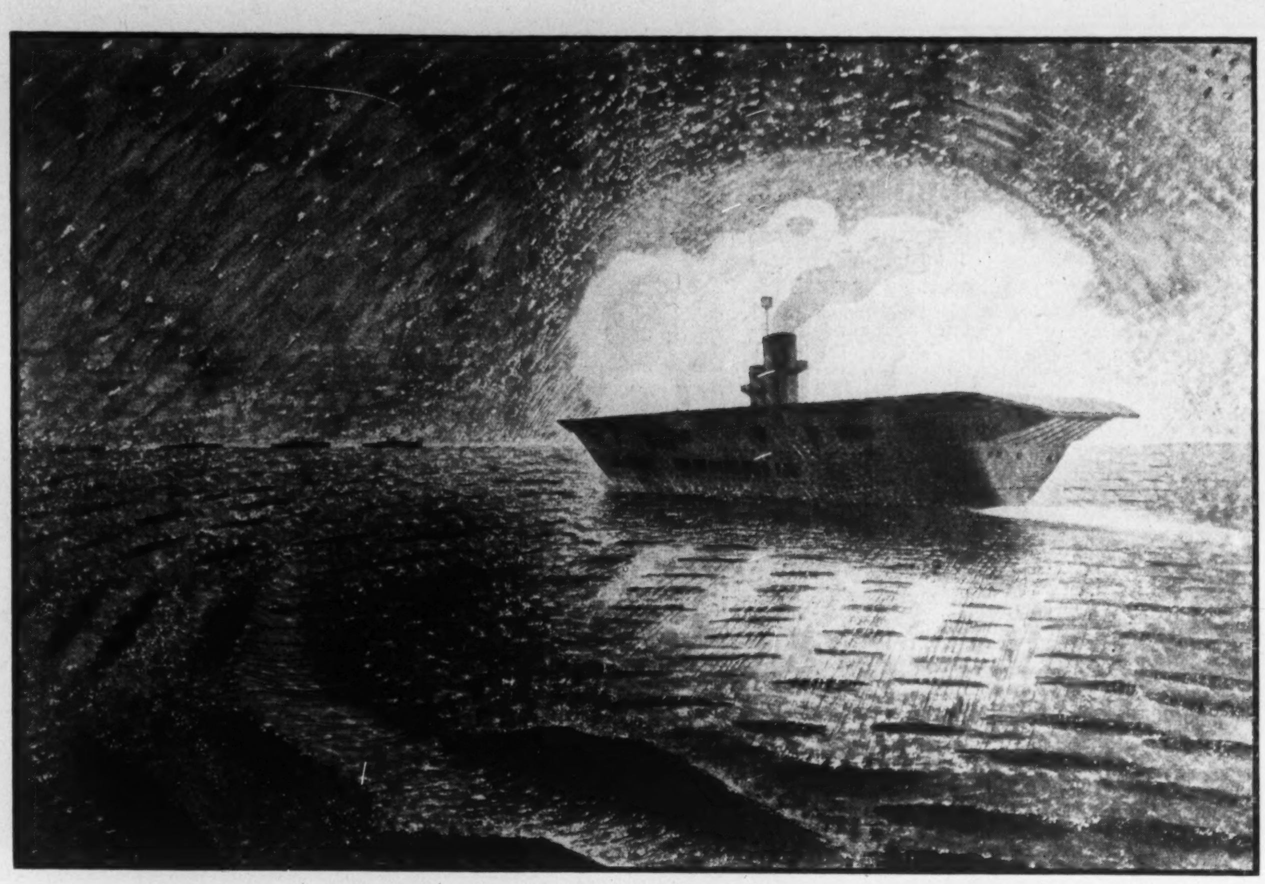
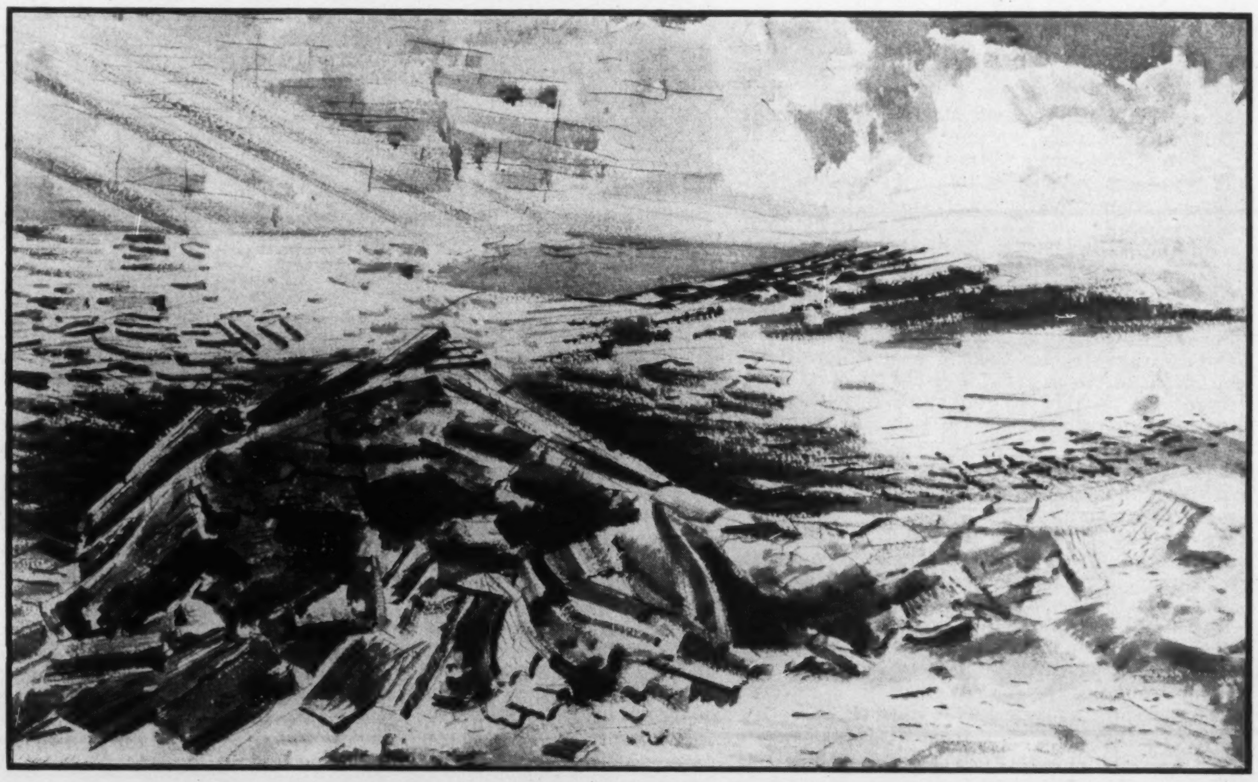
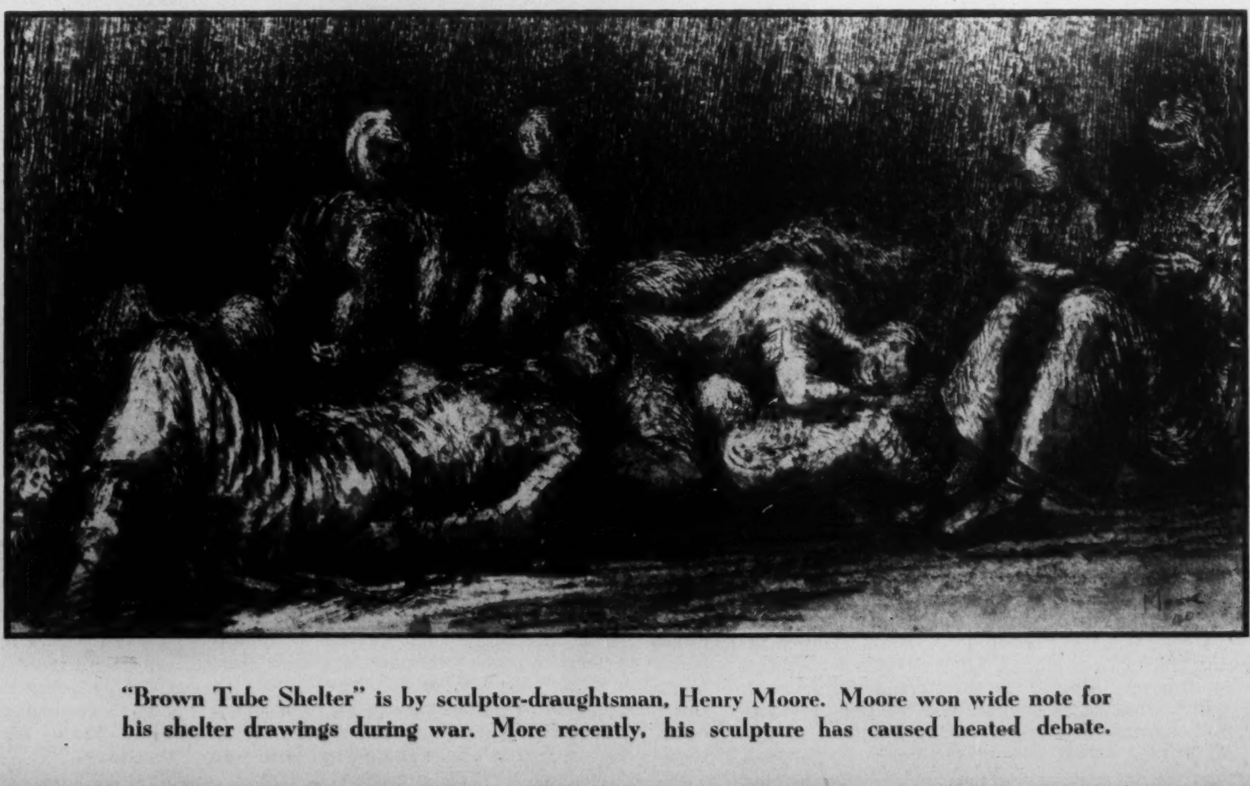
"Still Life with Sh and Fish" is bright watercolor by the late Frances Hodgkins who was born in New Zealand.



"Ark Royal In Action" is one of a series of watercolors of naval action painted by Eric Ravilious as a commissioned artist during last war. Ravilious was killed on duty in 1942.



Paul Nash painted watercolor "Wood Sea" in 1937. Nash, who died in 1946, was one of best watercolor painters Britain ever produced. also a leading designer and illustrator.



"Brown Tube Shelter" is by sculptor-draughtsman, Henry Moore. Moore won wide note for his shelter drawings during war. More recently, his sculpture has caused heated debate.

Ottawa View

Swift Political Change

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE year 1948 was so poisonous to the reputation of political crystal-gazers as to discourage any very dogmatic pronouncements about what lies ahead for 1949. At the same time it is very difficult for a commentator to turn the leaf into the New Year without peering curiously ahead for a few months. We are in an era of swift political change. For both Canada and the United States the year 1948 was full of event: for Canada the year 1949 must almost certainly be still more momentous.

Last year we had three national gatherings of political parties, acquired a new Liberal leader and prime minister, a new leader of the Prog.-Con. party, and two outstanding additions to the federal cabinet, Messrs. Pearson and Garson. There were enough by-elections—bracketing the country, from Yale to Digby—to give a pretty fair sample of current political thinking. There were five provincial general elections; and a tenth province was added, in effect, to the nation called Canada. In the past decade or so we have become accustomed to a breathless pace, but even in such a revolutionary decade the year 1948 stands out prominently.

Action in 1949

In the federal sphere, 1949 promises plenty of action. Prime Minister St. Laurent was asked at his press conference last week, facetiously, of course, if he cared to give the newsmen the date of the forthcoming general election. He retorted good-naturedly that once such a date had been decided upon he would not deprive the press of the information a minute longer than necessary. In the grand strategy of national politics, voting day is a date as laboriously and delicately chosen as D-Day was in 1944: and, as on that former occasion, a great deal will depend on weather reports. Under the constitutional limit, the Liberals still have eighteen months' grace. The political climate, present and prospective, is being very anxiously considered; and if a conviction overcame the top strategists of the party at almost any time in the early future that a snap decision was likely to be favorable there would be no more hesitation to call a general election at once than there was on the part of Mackenzie King in that amazing split-second decision of January 1940.

One stubborn circumstance makes such a step in the immediate future highly unlikely, however. The terms of union with Newfoundland are about to be ratified, and no election is to be looked for until that matter has been disposed of. But once that is accomplished, the way is wide open, and I find a widespread conviction in political circles at Ottawa that an appeal to the people will not be delayed much beyond the late summer or early autumn of 1949.

The results of the four by-elections in December are being analyzed with unusual care, because of the light they may throw upon the public temper. The Progressive-Conservative triumph in Digby-Annapolis-Kings wiped out the deficit suffered by the party when it lost Yale—a traditional Conservative riding—to the C.C.F. earlier in the year; and the overwhelming victory of George Drew in Carleton, although a foregone conclusion, gave the new Conservative regime just that "shot in the arm" which it sadly needed after the discouraging days it has endured, with little variation, since the general election of 1935.

Local Phenomenon?

Of the four recent by-elections, Digby-Annapolis-Kings stands out as most deserving of patient analysis by both main parties. It is difficult at this distance to see its significance truly, although certainly not for lack of interpretations, explanations and excuses. So much depends on whether the shift in party support there is symptomatic of a state of affairs now general throughout the Maritimes, or whether it was essentially a local phenomenon.

If the latter, there is very little that needs to be said about it, other than that such factors as a local depression in apples or potatoes, the loss through resignation of a highly popular and respected "native son" as candidate, the good fortune of the Conservatives in persuading an outstanding candidate to run, an apathy arising out of long possession, might conceivably tell the whole story. Such local and non-typical results do occur from time to time—as witness the surprising upset in Pontiac when the Social Credit candidate, Raoul Caouette, captured a rock-ribbed Liberal riding—without spelling anything in the way of a general trend.

But what if Digby-Annapolis-Kings reflects the current thinking of a large part of the Maritimes about the major political parties? What if the analogy is not that of the Pontiac by-election, but rather like that at Medicine Hat in June, 1921, when the unexpected sweep by Robert Gardiner heralded a revolutionary upset in the political affiliations of the prairie farmers, culminating in the election of 64 Progressives six months later? It is not being lost on the Progressive-Conservative headquarters here that a very substantial gain by their party in the Maritimes and Quebec must precede any chances of getting into power. Does the Digby-Annapolis-Kings victory mean—as it well might—that a general election today would see Nova Scotia, so long a "nest of Grits," offering good fighting ground for Colonel George Drew?

Good party Liberals all across the country were severely jolted by Digby-Annapolis-Kings. The shift was much too large to be comfortable. A riding that had recently given Mr. Ilsley majorities or pluralities of five, six, nearly seven thousand votes, turning now to a Conservative candidate with a majority of not far short of two thousand, says something or other in a very loud voice, and it is up to the Liberals to find out just what, and to act accordingly, if they are to escape very heavy losses in that part of the country next election. To sum up, it is important to the Liberals to make sure what Digby-Annapolis-Kings means; it is just as important to the Conservatives not to read too much into it. One swallow does not make a summer; and a general election might prove that local circumstances made the Nova Scotia test a very misleading one.

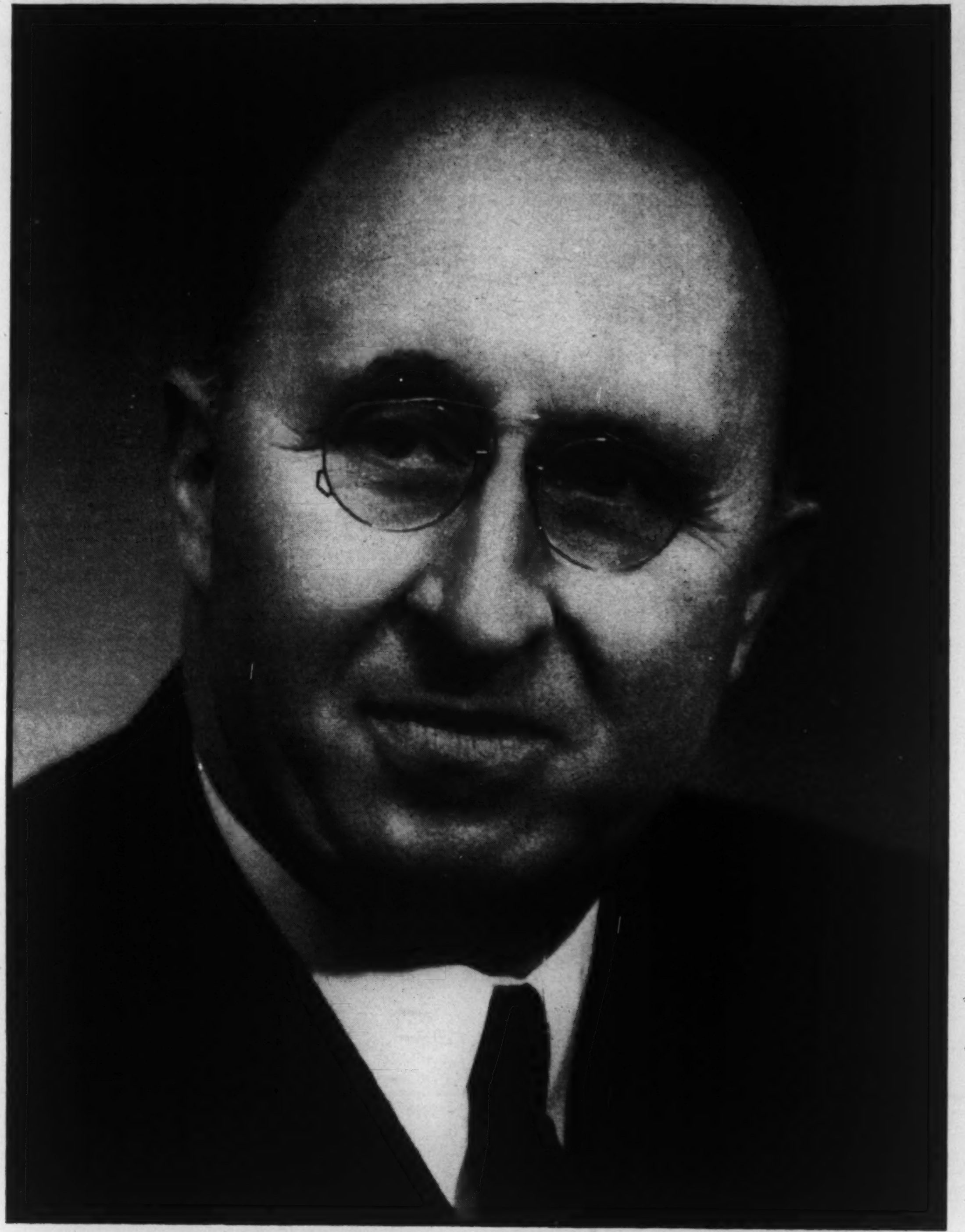
No Surprise

I don't think George Drew's success in Carleton proved anything in particular. My own guess, made before the heat of the campaign began to obscure good judgment, and at a time when I was told the Hydro shortages would do the former premier of Ontario a lot of damage even in Carleton, was that he would outvote his opposition five to one. (The actual vote was about four to one.) Surely no one seriously supposed that a rural riding more Tory in tradition than any other in Canada, offered the chance of obtaining a new fire-eating, battleaxe-brandishing chief of the party as its representative in parliament was going to turn him down for an ex-professor bearing a C.C.F. banner? Not anyone who had watched the political performance of Carleton riding farmers over the past two or three decades.

Duplessis And Ottawa

Laval-Two Mountains proved at least one thing: that the Duplessis sweep last summer does not necessarily extend to the federal sphere,—that provincial supporters of Duplessis may well turn around and support a Liberal at Ottawa. Laval-Two Mountains has given very little dependable support to the Liberal party for many years. Laval was Conservative for 25 years consecutively; and Laval-Two Mountains in the days of R. B. Bennett elected Arthur Sauve, the Postmaster General. Again, it would be a mistake to read too much into the election, but on the strength of its persistent past support of a provincialist like Lacombe, and the nature of the appeal made last month by the isolationist candidate, there was a chance that the riding might have condemned St. Laurent's Atlantic Security Pact policy by electing the opposition member. Under these circumstances the victory of the Liberal by a vote of 2 to 1 (the largest Liberal majorty in 22 years) does at least suggest that the government has no reason to be depressed about Quebec backing.

The results in Marquette throw very little additional light on current feeling, except to emphasize that the acquisition of Hon. Stuart Garson was a master-stroke on both the political and executive fronts, which the voters of that Manitoba riding thoroughly approved. The C.C.F. contested three of the four December by-elections, all of them essentially in rural territory.



—Photo by W. Schultz, Trail, B.C.

Randolphe William Diamond, who was awarded the Julian C. Smith Medal of the Engineering Institute of Canada last month, is one of the half-dozen men who have done most to postpone the world's starvation for a few generations. For twenty years he has been a leading specialist in nitrogen fixation for manufacture of fertilizer, and he designed and operated the huge fertilizer plant of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. at Trail, B.C. He is now vice-president and general manager of the company. Recipient of innumerable honors from scientific bodies, he is a modern philosopher as well as scientist.

Passing Show

HERE'S to the atom; may it never be split in anger!

•

"The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. can survive an atomic war."—Press despatch.

They'll be awfully lonely.

•

Carleton will not elect a C.C.F. candidate in Forsey-able future.

•

It has been found that killing rats makes the survivors grow fatter and more fertile. Outlawing Communists—O well, figure it out for yourself.

•

The President of Czechoslovakia says that the soldiers of that country "must be taught inflexible friendship to the Soviet Union". Which is certainly a very inflexible friend.

•

Juvenile audiences are reported as laughing in the wrong places at the "Hamlet" film. Nobody seems to have told them where the right places were.

•

To a Coquette

I love you each day of the year,
As only men who're true do;
I love you, dear, I love you, dear,
But not as much as you do.

J. E. P.

•

"Sir Stafford Cripps is asking the British people for another herculanean effort."—Toronto *Telegram*.

Not a very hopeful idea, since Herculaneum got buried in lava just the same.

•

Funny; when the buyer has nothing left to buy with they call it a buyer's market.

•

The Saskatchewan government shoe factory has closed down for the winter. In Saskatchewan all God's chillun got shoes.

•

"Charge, Chester, charge; on, Stanley (alias Wulkan, alias Rechtan, alias Vachinski, alias Koshycky), on!" Were the last words of Marmion.

•

Nature note: It has been found that red herrings can Hiss.

•

China is now the Land of the Rising Sun-fo (we hope).

•

A Canadian economist calls for "old-fashioned hard work," but says nothing about getting paid for it in old-fashioned hard money.

•

Looks as if Laval-Two Mountains doesn't want to become a republic.

•

Lucy says it's nice to think that whatever else does or does not happen in the next 365 days there will still be spring, summer, autumn and winter.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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The Front Page

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of a two-third majority in the Senate—a body in which all states have equal representation. In Canada the same difficulty was supposed to be overcome by giving Parliament the power to pass any law required for the implementation of a treaty; but unfortunately all treaties were then supposed to be made, and were referred to as being made, by the Imperial government, and now that they are made by Canada there is no power in Parliament to implement them.

This was frequently embarrassing in regard to labor agreements in the days of the old League of Nations, and it is going to be again embarrassing in connection with the recent declaration of human rights by the United Nations. The Dominion participated in the proceedings which led to the adoption of that document, but the Dominion cannot do anything about putting it into effect in Canada in so far as its subject matter falls in the jurisdiction of the provinces. It would be most unsafe to assume that all of the provinces will enact satisfactory legislation in this regard, and indeed one of the most urgently necessary enactments would be the repeal by Prince Edward Island of the extraordinary law which it adopted last year on labor unions. There is still time for the Dominion government to disallow this law, but we confess to having little hope that it will do so, although we imagine that if it did disallow it, on the ground that it was inconsistent with Canada's loyal adherence to the United Nations, the province would scarcely be likely to re-enact it, and no impasse would therefore develop.

The situation however is not one that can be regarded as a permanency. Canada must be able eventually to make treaties and to implement them through the same authority. If in the process of making them it is necessary to give more recognition to the views of the provinces than is done in ordinary legislation, that necessity must be faced. The Canadian Senate does not provide any assistance in this matter, for its membership is not, and could not be, equally distributed among the nine provinces, the same number to each province. But there are other possible devices, including some sort of an inter-provincial convention by which treaties would have to be ratified.

Commonwealth and War

WE ARE sorry to see the Montreal *Star* making itself responsible for the proposition that Eire by remaining neutral in the late war "read itself out of the Commonwealth". This involves the further proposition that membership in the Commonwealth is contingent on participation in the wars of the other members, and raises the question how many other members must enter a war for it to become obligatory on all members. Even the *Star*, we take it, would not assert the proposition that a declaration of war by a single member of the Commonwealth, even though that member should be the United Kingdom, has of itself the effect of requiring all other members to join in the war or to read themselves out of the Commonwealth. On the other hand, there is no system by which a vote of the Commonwealth can be taken on such matters or indeed on any other matters.

The Commonwealth was not in 1939, and is not to-day, a military alliance of nations obligated to come to one another's support in war. If it were, the conditions establishing that obligation would have to be pretty clearly set forth, either in some treaty of alliance or in some form of constitution for the Commonwealth. Neither treaty nor constitution exists. We are extremely thankful that Canada did not follow the example of Eire and remain neutral; but she was unquestionably free to do so, and we believe that she was free to do so without leaving the Commonwealth.

We believe that in future Canada will have considerably less freedom to decide her course in such matters at the last moment, but that will not be because of a change in the character of the Commonwealth but because of a change in the character of the world. Canada can no more continue in the policy of refusing all commitments to other nations—as Mr. St. Laurent has clearly realized—than the United States can; but those commitments will be entered into by Canada freely and of her own choice, and not automatically as the result of membership in the Commonwealth. If the Commonwealth becomes an alliance she will have the option of withdrawing from it, and whether she withdraws or accepts the responsibilities of the alliance will be for her to determine.

A "Ligue" for Peace

THE United Office and Professional Workers of America are among the most interesting of the younger unions. They are an affiliate of the C.I.O., but were recently refused admission to the Canadian Congress of Labor because of Communist domination. In Detroit they were recently the centre of an acrimonious squabble with several powerful and anti-Communist unions which have refused to hire their office help from the U.O.P.W.A. on the ground that their most vital office secrets were immediately transmitted to the Communist headquarters.

In Montreal the U.O.P.W.A. is doing an efficient Communist job. Its president, Mr. Raymond Mondor, has constructed *La Ligue du Québec pour la Paix*, or the Quebec League for Peace, which is circularizing the members of parliament against the Atlantic Pact and telling them that "Mr. St. Laurent wants us to blindly follow the decisions taken by the military and financial interests which control the United States." The Montreal *Gazette* prints the somewhat astonishing news that Mr. Mondor is listed in the directory of that city as "a supervisor of the National Film Board," but that "apparently he has changed occupations since the directory was issued."

Office and professional workers are pretty hard people to organize, and certainly no easier in the province of Quebec than elsewhere. This situation plays into the hands of the leftists among them, who can easily scratch up enough members to call themselves a union and then proceed to use a high-sounding title like that of the U.O.P.W.A., while discouraging non-leftist workers from joining them by hitching the union on to any Communist bandwagon that comes along.

Too Short a Step

WHEN Ottawa extended family allowances to families that had been in Canada for only two years, instead of three, it took a step in the right direction; but the step was too short.

Obviously we do not want to pay allowances to tourists and others who are only visiting the country and who do not intend to stay here. But if we refuse to pay allowances to families until they have been here two years we are practicing very false economy. If there is any value other than political in family allowances—if they really lighten the load of the breadwinner, if they help the mother to feed her children properly and if they help to build up better children—if these things are true then an immigrant family needs them at least as much as a family that has always been settled here. In fact the needs of the immigrant family are obviously greatest soon after its arrival, when the father's wage is likely to be relatively low and uncertain.

The Canadian Citizenship Council, under the chairmanship of General Crerar, has given a good deal of study to this matter. They urge that the time limit should be cut down to six months, or at most a year. We should like to see this policy adopted, and supplemented if possible by a provision that the deserving immigrant who is in difficulties should receive the allowance even before the end of the qualifying period, not as a matter of right but as a matter of need, and on the recommendation of competent officers of an appropriate government department. Canada is now receiving, and will for some time continue to receive, a type of immigrant who is entitled to an exceptional amount of sympathy and assistance.

We have built a costly machine designed to improve the health and living conditions of Canadian families. We shall be foolish not to use this machine at the point where it can do most good.

The Civil Service

THE characteristic of a trade union, as distinguished from a professional or occupational association, is that it claims the power to call on its members to withhold their services from an employer if his terms are unsatisfactory to the union, or if the union desires to advance some other cause (such as a strike by an allied union) by such withdrawal. There are a few trade unions, such as those of firemen and policemen, which profess or are supposed to make no claim to this power to call the members out, but it is usually somewhat doubtful whether this self-denying ordinance can be fully relied upon.

In a time of rising prices a mere occupational association, if its membership includes a large majority of the persons working in a given employment, is under a strong temptation to assume the characteristic of a trade union and engage in collective bargaining with the employer on the usual trade union conditions, namely that it will call out its members if the bargaining process does not result in satisfactory terms. This appears to be the real explanation of the violent factional struggle which has been going on in the Civil Service Association of Ottawa, where the annual elections last week resulted in the return of the "anti-Communist" slate by something like 1800 votes to 800. We do not imagine for a moment that there are 800 Communists in the Association, but such Communists as there may be would naturally be energetically engaged on the "trade union" side of any such controversy. Those of Socialist views would also tend to the same side because of their conviction that all persons in receipt of wages or salaries need to be represented by a bargaining agency, and that no bargaining agency which cannot withdraw its members from work is worthy of the name.

It seems to us that it is time a sharp line was drawn between the service of a public authority engaged in the task of governing and administering, and the service of a public authority engaged in any task which could equally be performed by an ordinary employer, such as operating a railway, distributing alcoholic beverages, or (as in Saskatchewan) trading in fish or furs. There should be no right to strike against a public authority in the former capacity; and the interests of the employees who serve it in that capacity should be protected in other ways. There is a confidential relationship between employer and employee in the business of government which differs fundamentally from the relationship in any other occupation. A strike of workers in any ordinary employment, provided that it violates no agreement, involves no breach of loyalty whatever. A strike of civil servants appears to us to involve a breach of loyalty in almost any circumstances. The power to paralyze the operations of government should not be claimed by, and certainly should not be granted to, any organization.

Freight Rate Problems

IT IS not surprising that the chief interest in the freight rates inquiry now in progress is manifested in the prairie provinces. To a large extent the prairies are the only part of the country in which the burden of increases can be effectively imposed without transferring a good deal of the traffic to other forms of transportation—because it is only in the prairies that there are no other forms of transportation offering effective competition. Up to the head of the lakes water transport is a highly influential factor in determining what rates can be charged by the railways without substantial loss of traffic; and in British Columbia the competition of the Panama Canal similarly regulates what can be charged for shipments from or to any eastern points which are reasonably near a seaport. This does not mean that increases are not possible in both of these areas, but it does mean that the extent of the possible increases is strictly limited; an increase of 10 per cent which diverts 10 per cent of the traffic to another route does harm rather than good to the carrier adopting it.

The prairie representatives are therefore particularly concerned about the maintenance of the mountain differential, a source of substantial revenue to the Canadian Pacific and some revenue to the Canadian National, which if it were cancelled would throw an increased burden upon such other parts of the country as can bear an increase—and that in turn seems to mean mainly the prairies. The reductions in net railway revenues which have resulted from wage increases are something about which nothing can be done; the wages have been granted, and the railways must be enabled to pay them. But any further reductions in railway earnings are another matter, and the moment seems to be somewhat less than propitious for the British Columbia application.

"RING OUT, WILD BELLS"

RING out, wild bells, for auld lang syne;
Ring out the year and close the gate;
Ring out the greybeard, 'forty-eight—
Ring in the infant, 'forty-nine.

Ring out the Bailiff's ruthless knocks;
Ring out Invective's bitter brew;
Ring in a crimeless day or two—
Ring in a *safe* deposit box.

Ring out Divorce's ugly scar,
Delinquency and Fraud and Vice;
Ring out the auto's mounting price—
Ring in a thousand-dollar car.

Ring in, ring out, ring in, ring out;
Ring in a year that's superfine;
Ring in a peaceful 'forty-nine;
Ring out false teeth that move about.

Ring out the cost-of-living's climb;
Ring in a cure for global aches;
Ring out, ring out two-dollar steaks;
Ring in a sandwich for a dime.

Ring in some law forbidding Noise;
Ring out the tragedy of Fire;
Ring in a Budget all admire;
Ring out, ring out the Beanery Boys.

Ring out the threat of Battle-axe;
Ring out the frosty breath of Need;
Ring out old Tax and Hate and Greed;
Ring in new Greed and Hate and Tax.

Ring out the hopeless hordes that range
In search of homes to fit the purse;
Ring out, ring out my dreary verse—
Ring in a sonnet for a change!

J.E.P.

Dispute Shows That Ontario Power Cannot Be Kept Out Of Politics

By RODNEY GREY

The dispute about who is to blame for the shortage of electricity now affecting industries and homes in southern Ontario has raised the cry of "Take Hydro out of politics". But an examination of the facts of the shortage show that Hydro is in politics and will remain there.

This is the second of two articles on the Ontario power shortage. The continuing shortage caused by a high demand and production problems is outlined. Unless demand falls off there will be a shortage for the next two years. The end of cheap and abundant power may be in sight.

LAST WEEK in SATURDAY NIGHT it was argued that Ontario shortage of hydro-electric power was just another postwar shortage, and that the Des Joachims development should not and could not have been built during World War II. This project is now being rushed forward, but on all sides there are allegations and denials that political interference by the Ontario government of Conservative Premier George Drew did a great deal to make matters worse. The cry is being raised that the Hydro Commission ought to be kept out of politics. Hydro-electric power for southern Ontario is vital to the industrial future of Canada, party politics ought not to interfere with plans for its development.

Can as large and important an undertaking as supplying electric power to an industrial community like southern Ontario be kept out of politics? Whether privately or publicly owned, decisions of large public utility enterprises are matters of high policy, and in matters of high policy party considerations do enter.

The history of the publicly-owned Ontario Hydro System has been one of political battle. Adam Beck, the Hydro's founding father, was a strong man who kept politics out of the Hydro Electric Commission because he dominated Ontario politics. His personal following in Ontario and the influence of the Hydro Commission over municipalities who were getting cheap power from the Hydro gave him great power. Politicians left Hydro very much alone. Where Hydro did enter politics and was bound to, no matter how it was organized, was when it had to make agreements outside the province.

Beck wanted the St. Lawrence River developed, he knew that Ontario would need that supply of cheap power. He wanted to set up a system of steam plants, to provide a cushion of dependable capacity—a sort of insurance scheme. He worried about Ontario having to buy an increasingly large portion of its electric power from outside provincial boundaries. The story of Hydro under Beck, not unlike the story of any other public utility comparable in size, is the story of government policy and politics.

One of the most serious political rows about Ontario's electric power came when Liberal Premier Hepburn cancelled contracts with Quebec companies who supplied power. His justification was that not only was the price too high, but that the power was not needed. He was forced to renegotiate contracts, which he did at lower prices, when demand for power grew in Ontario and reserves threatened. By fixing a new low price at $12.50 per horsepower, the agreements discouraged the Quebec companies from expanding in order to supply Ontario. That price ruled out a lot of power projects that might have been profitable at a higher price. Despite this retarding effect, the Hydro Commission has got an increasing portion of its power from Quebec. It has not been able to expand its own capacity as fast as demand has grown.

Politics again entered Hydro affairs when Des Joachims was suggested, again over the necessity of making an agreement with an outside body. Both Mr. Drew and Mr. Duplessis were in opposition when the agreement to develop the Ottawa on an "undivided site" plan was made, and both opposed it. Mr. Drew argued, both in public and in the provincial parliament, that demand for power would fall off and that he would cancel the agreement if he was elected. He ignored the advice of the Hydro Chief, Dr. Thomas Hogg, who pointed out that demand was rising and that the Commission had no reserves. Demand did not fall off, but it did not rise as quickly as it had been doing until 1942.

Sold Down the River

Mr. Drew said that the agreement sold Ontario down the river. The project was shelved when he came to power, in late 1943, but as pointed out last week, regardless of politics involved, Des Joachims could not have been built during the period of war shortages, and it should not have been attempted. The public can only guess at Mr. Drew's reasons for opposition. Presumably it was partly opposition for the sake of opposition. Because the lower Ottawa under the agreement was to be developed by Quebec, it was opposed by eastern Ontario voters. An appeal to them by cancelling or opposing the agreement might have seemed politically profitable. Perhaps Mr. Drew was looking far ahead to Dominion politics, trying to get the support of Mr. Duplessis in Quebec. If he was, he would have been ill advised to go ahead with a project that Mr. Duplessis had opposed in Quebec.

If Dr. Hogg had been right, and demand had gone on rising rapidly, or if the war had gone on longer, Mr. Drew might have been blamed for serious wartime cuts. It does seem clear that the Commission wanted the way cleared for Des Joachims, but that soon after the Godbout-Conant agreement in 1943 Hydro engineers saw demand levelling off and materials harder to get. Mr. Drew may well have been opposing something that no one really supported when the time came, in 1943, for possible action.

When World War II ended the Commission went ahead with several projects that would provide power soon. Meanwhile Mr. Drew negotiated with Mr. Duplessis and got agreement to go ahead with Des Joachims, though Mr. Duplessis said that his consent was not to constitute ratification of or acquiescence in the 1943 agreement. That agreement, incorporated into an Ontario Statute, remains the legal basis for Ottawa River power development.

All this amounts to saying is that the Ontario Hydro Commission is in politics; it is not the same as saying that politics is in Hydro. The management of a large public utility is a matter of great skill—and can not be operated successfully under a patronage system. The majority of governments on this continent, and in Britain, realize that patronage and efficiency do not go together. Politicians know that they are unlikely to have a system properly operated if they let politics get inside it. The best protection the public has against the Hydro Commission being interfered with is that the sort of men who can run an organization that large will not play politics. In many fields government has become too technical a business to allow patronage and party considerations to affect its day to day operation.

What is the future for the Ontario Hydro? Will it continue to supply cheap electricity from water power? Will there be a shortage next year, the year after? Hydro engineers claim that, given normal rainfall, if demand continues to rise as fast as they estimate it will next year and the year after, the shortage will be slightly worse in 1949, slightly better in 1950, no shortage at all in 1951. In 1950 the first four units at Des Joachims are expected to be in production, in 1951 the second four units at Des Joachims, 3 units of the Windsor steam plant, and 2 units in the Toronto-Hamilton steam plants. In 1952 La Cave will come into operation.

Reserves Until 1960's

These are plans now confirmed and under way. Above and beyond them there is the St. Lawrence Seaway project—the last large source of cheap hydro-electric power available to Ontario. It would produce the equivalent of 45 per cent of present production, and at the expected rate of increase of demand, it would probably provide reserves until some time in the 1960's.

After that there may be some marginal sites that could be brought into production in the far north. From then on there are only two sources of power—producers outside Ontario who are willing to sell power and steam plants. Outside purchases mean that there could be drastic reductions in supply, just as this year Quebec companies could not supply all the power they had contracted to supply. Steam plants are costly—up to four or five times present production costs—but they are dependable. Used in conjunction with a hydro system they provide an efficient, balanced system producing a steady supply of power at low rates. Steam plants for Ontario mean two things—a drain of U.S. dollars if American coal or oil is used, and an increase of rates.

Rates are not likely to increase a great deal in the short run—even when much more expensive plants come into operation. Old plants, still producing, have been written off and are no longer incurring capital charges. But in the long run prices for electric power in Ontario's industrial region are likely to go up, (particularly if the price of coal continues to rise) unless there is a drop in demand. Even during the depression of the 30's demand for electric power continued an upward trend in southern Ontario. There has been so much cheap power in Ontario—power sells at rates as low as one tenth what it costs in some rural western areas—that consumers are lavish with it. The end of extraordinarily cheap power in Ontario is not in sight, but that it will be seen can be predicted.

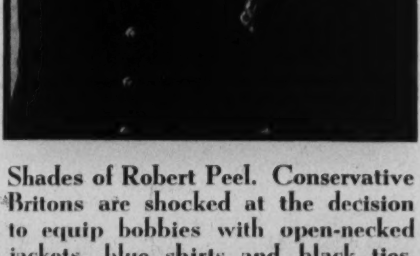
Re-Examine Plant Plans

In view of the probable long-run increase in demand, and the probable shortage over the next couple of years, many of Canada's industrial plans must be re-examined. The bringing in of industries from Britain, much encouraged by the Ontario government under Mr. Drew, now seems questionable. The rural expansion program seems likely to be curtailed. The future of large industrial users of power, like International Nickel, the various chemical works in western Ontario, and the suggested electrolytic steel plant in Hamilton, is affected by the prospects of failure of supply over the next few years, and rate increases after that.

Since the end of the war our capital equipment has expanded a great deal—in the event of another war we might expect to produce in southern Ontario an even greater proportion of our war goods. The success of a defence industry depends on the provision of large quantities of power. Every way it is viewed, the power situation in southern Ontario seems vital, and every way it is looked at, the St. Lawrence scheme seems to be the necessary reserve for the next two decades. Mr. Truman's most recent statement is that it should be a joint Canada-U.S. scheme, not an Ontario-New York scheme. In the United States development of the St. Lawrence is opposed by various interested parties—particularly by the Atlantic and lake ports (who are afraid of seeing revenue-producing shipping diverted from their wharves)—by railways who have built expensive lines to and facilities in those Atlantic ports, and by power companies who fear new competition.

Defence authorities in the United States claim a seaway and a power development are necessary; there can be no doubt that the majority of Canadian opinion favors it. Though it might divert some shipping from existing port facilities, it would be a major boon to Great Lake ports. Increased shipping facilities and increased power supplies would be of the greatest value in wartime.

The dispute over the St. Lawrence, and its importance to Canada, underline the fact that the production of electric power cannot be taken out of politics. The future of the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission is bound up with many matters of Dominion, provincial, interprovincial, and international politics. The recent airing of Hydro affairs serves to emphasize that an informed public is the best guarantee that wise policies will be effected.



Shades of Robert Peel. Conservative Britons are shocked at the decision to equip bobbies with open-necked jackets, blue shirts and black ties.

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Germans Listen To "Enemy" And Confound The Reds

By CURT RIESS

Curt Riess, the famous author-foreign correspondent, who is now in Berlin, has been at pains to cultivate certain personal contacts in the Eastern Zone of Germany. And no week—hardly a day—passes without receiving some information that illustrates the steadily mounting opposition of the population to the Communist regime. These indications are increasing.

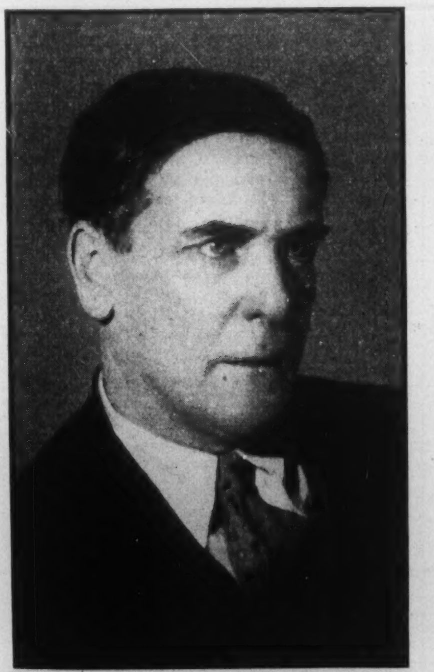
Berlin.

OPPOSITION to the Russian occupation in Eastern Germany cannot afford to be aggressive; there is still the Red Army to be reckoned with, and the dominating political Party, summarily known as the S.E.D., is based on its bayonets. (The *Sozialistische Einheits Partei Deutschlands*—to give it its full name—is the notorious fusion-by-force of the former Social Democrat Party with the Communists.)

But opposition has other ways of making itself felt—in passivity and apathy, in an indescribable weariness towards all forms of propaganda. In the average and smaller towns of Thüringen and Saxony it is well nigh impossible today for the S.E.D. to muster meetings of its members. I have a whole series of reports in front of me which go to show that seldom more than 20 per cent to 25 per cent of members turn up even when the invitation is most pressing. When questioned, these absentees frankly admit they have had enough of lectures on "Karl Marx and Liberalism," or "The Soviet Union And Its Constitution," etc., etc.

They Rack Their Brains

The Soviet Control Department have well founded suspicions as to what these slack party members do when they fail to put in an appearance at propaganda rallies. They do the same as the majority of the population of the Eastern Zone—they listen in to the B.B.C. German Broadcasts, or to the American Station in Berlin (RIAS), or to the British licensed North West German Radio. Things have got to such a pitch today, three years and four months after the end of the Hitler regime, that German government authorities have once again to rack their brains to find a way of preventing their "defeatist" subjects from listening to the enemy. This problem was aired just recently at an internal discussion between the leading S.E.D. functionaries of Thüringen, in the presence of Prime Minister Werner Eggerath. Communist propaganda, it was stated, was hard-pressed by Western broadcasts, whose arguments rendered it ridiculous.



Russia's leading expert on nuclear fission is Prof. Peter Kapitza. He worked at Cambridge with Lord Rutherford, 1921-25, invented a new low temperature refrigerator and made important magnetic discoveries. He now directs Institute of Physical Problems of Soviet Academy of Science in top research.

Another form of the people's resistance to Communist propaganda is the boycott of Russian films. This is largely due to the remarkedly unintelligent methods of a certain Colonel Alexander Dymschitz, whose job it was to make the German masses enthusiastic about them. Dymschitz proceeded to commandeer the biggest and most attractive German cinemas in every town (or turned them into "*volkseigene Betriebe*" or undertakings owned by the people, which amounts to the same thing) and thenceforward they were to show Russian films only . . . "till vomiting set in," as the Berliners say. For although there certainly are some good Russian films, there are not so many that one can bearably see them the whole year round.

Hardly "S.R.O."

On my last trip to the Eastern Zone, on which I renounced the privilege of being personally "conducted" by Russian Officers, the inflammatory, anti-American film "The Russian Question," was on at all the cinemas. I made it my business—irksome though it was—to go to these cinemas in every town I came to. It was illuminating to note that in cinemas with a seating capacity for somewhere between a thousand and fifteen hundred, there were from thirty to fifty spectators.

But being the sort of fellow he was, Dymschitz sought to gloss over the facts of the case to his superiors by making certain concessions. He reluctantly decided to allow German films too to be shown in the commandeered cinemas, but every other week only. And the public who wanted to see the German films suddenly found themselves forced to buy tickets for the following week's show as well!

A letter announcing an obligatory monthly visiting order for Russian films was sent to every cinema. Cinema managers were recommended "to lose no time in getting in touch with the Democratic parties—particularly with the S.E.D., the Free German Trade Union, and other organizations—in order that they should set about making people go in increasing numbers to see Russian films." So far this has yielded no results.

At one time there was much breast-beating and self-interrogation as to what mistakes had been made, and how blunders which obviously failed to contribute to the popularity of Communism, were to be remedied. This soul-searching is in vogue again today, to a certain extent. The party papers of the Eastern Zone stress the slips of their own party, and of some of their officials. They busy themselves with such gusto with the "scandals" which come to light almost daily in the big business concerns in the Soviet Zone that one might almost incline to think the editors were no Communists at all. But they are a bit uneasy about these reproaches—they have their risks, for no one knows where the "purge" begins, and where it may end.

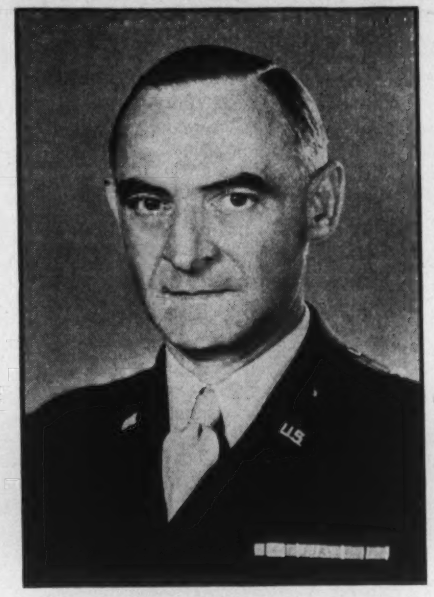
Uneasy Moments

Russian agents, after years of activity in London, Paris, or Rome, suddenly loom up on the horizon of some provincial town or other in the Eastern Zone as Control Authorities, to the alarm of S.E.D. officials, who uneasily ask themselves who sent them, and how far-reaching, how absolute their powers may be.

Threatened from all sides, and not least by their Russian bosses, conscious of the insecurity of their position which their senseless policy merely serves to increase, the S.E.D. leaders are making frantic efforts to acquire popularity at any cost.

A certain register I was allowed to glance through shows the decidedly crude way in which they go about this business. It contains a record of the bonuses presented to S.E.D. officials, to the members of Industrial Councils, and the department chiefs of big factories for conducting, or rather herding, the masses to the Lustgarten demonstration of the Free German Trade Union on May 1, 1948, and also for going into raptures of enthusiasm on that occasion. The inventory of these illuminating bribes is much too long to quote *in extenso*. Here are a few random samples:—An accordion, 24 lengths of suiting, 8 ready-made suits, 8 men's coats, 36 pairs of men's shoes, 13 wrist-watches and 10 pocket watches were distributed at the Central Stockyard in the district of Prenzlauer Berg. In the Incandescent Lamp Works at Friedrichshain the distribution included 11 suiting lengths, 5 silk dress lengths for women, 5 women's costumes, 12 pairs of women's shoes and as many men's, a variety of watches, and a typewriter.

But these material incentives, substantial and varied though they are, do not succeed in their mission of bringing the S.E.D. nearer to the hearts of the people.



General Lucius Clay calls the new Communist-controlled Assembly in Berlin's Russian zone a "rump government"; Berliners, because the mock election was held in an opera house, call it the "opera government".

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BRITISH DRAWINGS

(*Continued from page 3*)

more by wit than warmth and reason rather than richness. Such artists are Paul Nash, David Jones and Ben Nicholson. Of the youngest group, who came to notice in the late thirties, Graham Sutherland, John Piper, Edward Bawden and Eric Ravilious are among those included.

Britain is a "nation of homes," and it is thus natural that her draughtsmen have always shown a partiality towards architectural themes. Such admirable contemporaries as Sir Muirhead Bone, John Piper, Edward Bawden, Henry Rushbury, Rex Whistler and Frank Brangwyn have devoted a major part of their talents to portraying the buildings of Britain. The current exhibition has regrettably few examples of this important part of the nation's art. Although it may not be the most vitally imaginative aspect of British draughtsmanship, it is certainly characteristic and deserves fuller representation.

Two Categories

Sculptor's drawings usually fall into two categories: those made for sculptural analysis and reference and those made as an end unto themselves. Both kinds are found among the *ouvre* of most sculptors from Michelangelo through to Rodin and Maillol. Drawings by four British sculptors are included in this exhibition, by Henry Moore, Frank Dobson, Barbara Hepworth and Eric Gill.

Good drawings require and reward careful study. As the late Walter Sickert remarked some years ago: "a drawing will tell you what a man's eyesight is worth, and what his hand. It will tell you not only this, but whether he is sympathetic or callous, profound or superficial, tenacious or soft, empty or full. Great draughtsmen have been diffuse and great draughtsmen have been terse. . . " In those words, the brilliant English draughtsman might have been speaking for all artists and also to all who may look at drawings. And this current exhibition is one which deserves a good, long look from any Canadians who are interested in art.

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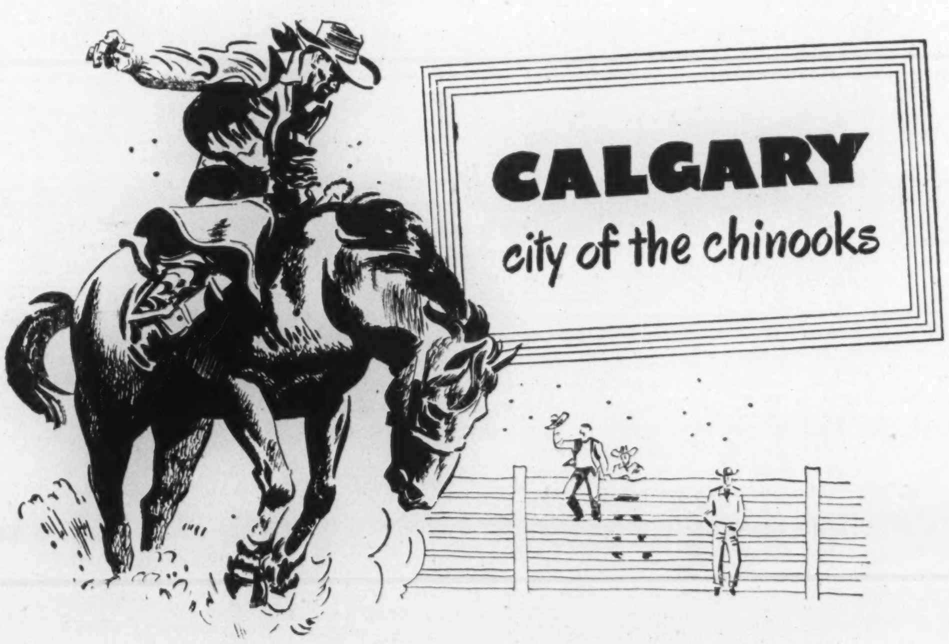

"The cloudless, sapphire heaven of her territorial skies . . ."
. . . *Pauline Johnson.*

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Planners Look To New Congress For Better State Department

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

IT HAS been the job of the National Planning Association—and a very good job it has done—to set forth the long-term, strategic goal of American foreign policy as Freedom for all the peoples of the world.

Freedom and peace seem to be beautiful intangibles at a time when Communism threatens Asia and most of Europe. Yet the top planners of this foresighted group have spelled out major objectives of the United States as a nation, and have coupled with it a warning not to become so absorbed with the tactics needed to protect freedom as to lose sight of the ultimate goals.

In stating the basic principle that freedom-loving nations cannot compromise with repression, a great public service has been performed when little but confusion appears to be emanating from the State Department.

Since it was transferred from that imposing yet ugly pile of weathered stone immediately to the west of the White House, the State Department, now housed in the modernistic former War Building, at 21st St. and Virginia Avenue, N.W., is located in about dead centre of a section of Washington known from its earliest days as Foggy Bottom.

Irreverent newsmen who are quite unimpressed with protocol and are less impressed with the unwieldy manoeuvring of the State Department, have nicknamed this branch of the government "Foggy Bottom."

Foreign policy decisions, of course, are the ultimate responsibility of President Truman. However, the State Department has authority to act on many problems, yet its archaic system of fixing responsibility results in virtual paralysis of positive action.

The Four Force-Men

A Hoover Commission "task force" has called attention to the fact that only four men in the State Department have authority to act on American foreign policy problems in all aspects and in every part of the world.

These four are Secretary George C. Marshall, Undersecretary Robert A. Lovett, Counsellor Charles E. Bohlen and Chief Planning Officer George Kennan. Able as they are, they are much overworked.

Down the line from these top officials, is the State Department Committee System which spreads authority so that no individual can make final decisions. As a result only the completely unavoidable decisions ever are made.

One wit has suggested that the Foggy Bottom theme song should be: "Let's Set Up Another Committee."

The Hoover Subcommittee is expected to suggest in an early report that the top-level load of responsibility be spread. Appointment of two more deputy undersecretaries may be offered as a solution. One would have the job of making important day-to-day policy decisions and the other, the more prosaic job of administering the Department.

Also to be proposed is appointment of another Assistant Secretary to deal with Congress and yet another to deal directly with the general public. To be recommended, as well, is the creation of four new posts for regional Assistant Secretaries, headed by one Assistant Secretary of multilateral affairs.

Under limitations imposed by the Secretary of State, these regional officers would have power to make their own decisions in Europe, the Western Hemisphere, the Near East and Africa and in the Far East. The Secretary for multilateral affairs would serve as a mediator among the regional officers.

While the U.S. State Department is supposed to be the agency of government responsible for creating foreign policy, it appears to have lost some of its prerogatives. Critics point to the independent manner in which General Douglas MacArthur operates in Japan and in which General Lucius Clay makes his decisions in Germany. Also cited was the recent proposal of E.C.A. Administrator Paul Hoffman on revision of foreign policy in China, and the serious charges against Great Britain and Canada, made more recently by E.C.A. Deputy Chief Howard Bruce on resale of scrap metal to the United States.

Hopes for Modernization

Foreign policy planners hope that the 81st Congress will act to modernize and strengthen the present and inadequate State Department setup. Instead of running off in all directions when a crisis arises, American foreign policy could be made to hold a steady and saner course with streamlined State Department machinery, the Hoover Commission experts believe.

Critics of government are also concerned with the lack of unification in the nation's intelligence systems. It was recently brought to light that an Air Force report last spring predicted an early Russian attack on Scandinavia and suggested that the Soviet had decided on immediate war with the United States.

Before counter-action was taken, the Central Intelligence Agency came up with quite a different report on which President Truman decided to act. However, Moscow had a propaganda field day with the exchange of messages between U.S. Ambassador Bedell Smith and Russia's Molotov, and it was all costly to good foreign relations.

The Eberstadt report on American intelligence operations indicates they are not yet all that they should be. It also shows the need to keep the Central Intelligence Agency separate from the military. Only an unrelated agency is believed competent to fit military reports into the wider scope of political intelligence.

It is fortunate that an influential segment of American thinking is of the opinion that the world's problems can be settled without A-bombing. At least that is their hope, and that is the premise on which they base their objectives for American foreign policy.

The American people, they recognize, must face the possibility of having to live in a world that is neither at war nor at peace. This is not an easy environment for democracy, it is admitted, and it puts democratic institutions to a severe test.

The National Planning Association believes that the American democracy can survive this unsettled "cold war" atmosphere, but its brain trusters are fearful that the nation will lose sight of its objectives.

Although not mentioning the North Atlantic security pact in which Canada would be a signatory, the N.P.A. advocates a Western European Union as a goal of American security.

Here is its nine-point list of strategic goals for American foreign policy, which should be helpful to some of the fuzzy thinkers at Foggy Bottom:

1. Freedom and peace in a world community of expanding prosperity. Freedom consists of a recognition of the supreme importance of man as an individual, both the feeling and the fact of being free.

2. Complete assurance to the free nations—and continuous awareness of the part of other nations—of the full commitment of the United States to the support of freedom. To defend its own freedom the United States must defend that of others.

Western Union Stressed

3. An effective union of Western Europe. We must give all possible encouragement to the closest economic and political integration of Western Europe.

4. No compromise with those who avow or practise repression abroad. The price of expediency can easily be irretrievable damage to the moral position of the United States.

5. No compromise with those who avow or practise repression at home. For example, in following the tactic of safeguarding all information of conceivable value to an enemy, we must avoid curtailing individual liberties to such an extent that the scientific and administrative talent of government and community will be demoralized and the interchange and growth of knowledge curbed. The removal of abridgments of domestic freedom resulting from poor education, poverty and racial discrimination must continue. We must guard, especially, against retreat.

6. No seeking of domestic political advantage at the expense of national interest or prestige. U.S. responsibilities as a leader in a tense world are severe. Freedom cannot be divorced from responsibility.

7. Recognition that men believing with equal ardor in the freedom of the individual differ greatly in their conception of the proper place of the state in economic affairs. We must grant the plausibility of democratic socialism in Western Europe as well as of democratic capitalism in the United States.

8. Full development and use of the large proportion of the world's resources that, fortunately, fall within the sphere of control of the free nations. The United States must give both technical and financial assistance to this end.

9. An expanding community of free nations. This community of nations must be open to all countries that respect the freedom of the individual and honestly profess a desire for peace.

It is entirely conceivable that with the White House and Congress fully aware of responsibilities abroad, this statement of foreign policy principles might well be adopted officially by the United States. It certainly is in keeping with wishes of most freedom-loving and thinking Americans. It should have a ready response from Canadians.

LIGHTER SIDE

Miss A. And Stinky-Pink

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"HAPPY New Year!" I said, walking into Miss A.'s living-room. "I've brought you your New Year's gift."

Miss A. adjusted the hot-water bottle behind her back. "What is it?" she said languidly.

"A bottle of dandelion wine," I said and placed it on the table beside her. Miss A. looked at it suspiciously. "I laid it down myself from your own recipe," I said, neglecting to add that I had laid it down in 1939.

"Well, I might try it," Miss A. said dubiously.

I went out into the kitchenette. "Where do you keep your wine-glasses?" I asked.

"You know I never use them," Miss A. said, "the lemonade tumblers are on the second shelf."

I found the tumblers and poured us each a modest drink. "Well, Happy New Year," I said.

"What's happy about it?" Miss A. said. She tasted her dandelion wine and made a surprised face. But after a moment she went on, "I don't see how you can say Happy New Year, with the Communist Army overrunning China and the Soviet threatening the Western World. Quite apart from that, don't you realize that within a few hundred years the world will be starving and that the human race right now is digging its grave with its teeth? Do you know the percentage of the population confined in institutions for the mentally unfit? Have you read the annual death-rate from coronary thrombosis? Did you happen to notice that, according to all Empire and Canadian Club luncheon speakers, Canada is the dullest nation on earth? Have you read the statistics of the whiskey consumption per capita in the Dominion?"

She took another sip of her dandelion wine and stared at me gloomily. "Where did you get that terrible hat?" she asked.

"Christmas sales," I said and settled down with my own dandelion wine. It tasted alarmingly strong. "Still, why not look on the brighter side?" I said. "The cost-of-living index is declining in the United States. The British throne has a male successor. The ban has been lifted on oleomargarine. Newfoundland has joined the Dominion. And you won the Carleton election, didn't you?"

"Yes, but I lost the American Presidential election," Miss A. said, but already she was beginning to look a little more cheerful. She finished her tumbler and poured herself another; and after a moment she said, "You know, that hat of yours isn't so bad."

"I'm glad you like it," I said.

"I didn't say I liked it," Miss A. said, "but I've seen worse."

FIFTEEN minutes later she had completely recovered her spirits. "It must be the effect of your visit," she said. "A little while ago my back was killing me, and now I feel wonderful." She reached for the bottle and filled her tumbler again. "Let's play a game," she said. "Let's play Stinky-Pink."

"What's Stinky-Pink?" I asked.

"It's a fascinating parlor game," Miss A. said. "You think of something and act it out and the other person guesses it. Let's do Outstanding Events of 1948."

"You go ahead," I said, "I'll watch."

Miss A. considered a moment. Then she rose rather waveringly, spread her kimona, zoomed gracefully about the room and came to a halt on one knee in the centre of the floor.

"Barbara Ann Scott opening at the Roxy," I said.

Miss A. shook her head. "It's Madame Chiang Kai-shek descending on Washington," she said. "Try this one."

She drew herself up, clenched her fists and assumed an attitude of double-breasted defiance.

"I've got it!" I said excitedly. "It's Mr. Vishinsky attacking the Atomic Commission before the United Nations."

"Wrong again," Miss A. said. "It's Progressive Conservative Leader George Drew attacking Communism in Carleton, Ontario."

She paused to pour herself a drink of dandelion wine. "Now try this one," she said. . . .

I had never, I realized as I watched, appreciated until this moment Miss A.'s extraordinary resourcefulness, imagination and agility. Equipped with no prop except her hot-water bottle, she brilliantly recreated the Italian elections, the occupation of Czechoslovakia, the inauguration of the Berlin Airlift, the Plundered Planet, the artificial creation of radioisotopes, the military conquest of the Palestine Negeb, the U.S. Presidential elections, the coronation of Princess Juliana in a ceremony climaxing a week of public rejoicing, and the nationalization of steel. At the height of her invention she seemed on the point of throwing herself out of the window, but I screamed, "It's Madame Kasenkina escaping from the Soviet Embassy!" in time to prevent her from recreating the complete incident.

MY OWN part in the proceedings it must be admitted was far from brilliant. I had no difficulty with the comparatively obvious, "Mr. Abbott declares a National Surplus" (Miss A. nursing a piggie-bank), but I was only partially successful with a prolonged and complicated routine involving the switching on and off of lights, a great deal of passionate gesture and the use of the bathroom shower. I guessed "Ontario Power Shortage," but the complete answer, Miss A. said, was Discussion between Mr. Drew and Mr. Duplessis over Hydro-Electric development prior to and after the resignation of Dr. Hogg with subsequent confusions and explanations followed by rains in the Upper Ottawa.

I went completely wrong on the Berlin Blockade, which I mistook for interruption of the Des Joachims development. And I misinterpreted Federal government making advances to Newfoundland as the celebrated affair between Miss Rita Hayworth and the Aga Khan.

"Oh well, it isn't your fault," Miss A. said, looking at me with moist compassion. "You shouldn't have had your tonsils out."

"I don't see what that has to do with it," I said, "and anyway it's twenty-five years since I had my tonsils out."

Miss A. stared at me frowning heavily for a moment, then she shook her head. "Big mistake," she said and went and lay down on the chesterfield.

"Still it was very sweet of you to come and see me," she added, smiling at me with warm affection. "It's done me a world of good. Did I tell you I was crazy about your hat? And would you pour me a little more of the dandelion wine, dear? I find it quite refreshing."

I picked up the bottle but by this time it was completely empty.

"Unexpected drought," Miss A. said, "which cannot reasonably be attributed to Mr. Drew."

"Well, Happy New Year anyway," I said, raising my empty glass.

Miss A. raised hers, and her smile by this time was a little sleepy. "And a Very Happy New Year to you!" she said.

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Forces' New Sales Talk Stresses Education

By FRANK FLAHERTY

In the face of keen competition from unskilled civilian jobs offering good pay and short hours, Canada's armed forces are stressing the educational facilities offered recruits while they draw full pay.

The old-time private soldier has gone forever. Modern fighting calls for a high degree of intelligence and skill in a wide range of fields.

THE old recruiting slogan "Join the navy and see the world" can be changed now to "Join the navy and get an education". And for the word navy can be read "army" or "air force." All three of Canada's armed forces are after recruits and are dangling educational opportunities before the youth of the country.

The educational opportunities are real and are not just created for the sake of attracting recruits. The fact that they are stressed in recruiting promotion springs from the particular recruiting problems of the moment.

In this period of full employment and high wages there are lots of reasons to deter a lad of 18 or 20 from joining the army, the navy or the air force or from going on further with civilian education. Easy jobs, short hours and good pay in civilian employment are attractive, especially when the high cost of living puts a crimp on family finances, makes it tough for a family to support a boy while he goes to college or takes the low pay of an apprentice in a skilled trade.

More Pay

A year or two ago the pay scales of the armed forces were revised upward. By all past standards they are good but they lag behind pay in unskilled civilian employment unless one gives more weight to such considerations as security of employment, pension rights and free medical attention than the average healthy youth under 20 is inclined to give.

Yet the pay scales are probably as high as they should be pushed since, unlike civilian employers, the services don't like to contemplate reducing their pay scales should the upward trend turn downward.

Compulsory service for Canada in peacetime wouldn't overcome the services' handicap in competing in the labor market and is open to other objections—too costly, too cumbersome, politically impractical. The significant factor, however, is that it wouldn't bring in the right kind of man the forces need or at least would not bring him in with the right kind of attitude.

They need youngsters ready to make a lifetime career of the service, lads who can be counted on to stay at least for five or 10 years or as long as the danger of war persists. While it might be reasonable to compel a man to serve one or two years in the forces in peacetime, it would be neither reasonable nor practical to select a few thousand, compel them to abandon hope of civilian careers and stay with the forces for the best part of their working lives.

So the forces put their best foot forward and stress the educational opportunities they provide, education at public expense while the student draws full pay and the other perquisites that go with the wearing of a uniform.

The recent war probably banished forever the old-time type of private soldier, the fellow who was content to draw his pay and rations, do what he was told and stay in the ranks. Modern arms and the methods of fighting appropriate to their use call for a high degree of intelligence and a high degree of skill. The training, leadership and equipment of modern fighting men whether in the army, the navy or the air force call for a vast number of different types of skills, a large corps of highly trained and highly intelligent men.

—Photo by Karsh

The Minister of National Defence Brooke Claxton has stressed "In Service" training, which widens the appeal of careers in the forces.

Learning welding at the R.C.A.F. Technical School at Camp Borden. The air force and the navy lean more heavily than the army to technical training. All services provide incentives to recruits to qualify for higher trade ratings in all branches.

Time off for a country rest. The new commander of Western Europe's military forces, Lord Montgomery, at his residence, Farnham, Surrey.

Recruiting Instructors

The permanent forces at the moment are not really recruiting fighting men for the next war. They are recruiting the men who will train, lead, and service the equipment of the fighting men. The permanent forces are intended to be the nucleus around which the bigger forces that Canada would throw into another world conflict would be built.

Hence the forces need men who can acquire further training and who have the ambition to work for promotion and build themselves up to the point where they can be as leaders, instructors and expert technicians.

At the moment the army is not accepting recruits with less than junior matriculation standing but may soon have to lower its sights a little. It has on strength, however, a number of men with less than junior matriculation, men who transferred to the permanent force from the wartime army. It is embarking on a program to bring them all up to the desired minimum standard.

The instruction on academic subjects is provided through correspondence courses run by the Department of Veterans' Affairs but plans are afoot to establish schools at the major army training centres. The reward for the man who gets his standing is an upping of his rank or his trade pay or both. He can then proceed to higher trades training and, if he does extra well and is of suitable age may qualify for admission to the service colleges, Royal Roads or Royal Military College and become a commissioned officer. Twenty per cent of the admissions to the service colleges each year must come from the ranks.

This year members of the permanent force who want to make a bid for admission to the service colleges next fall are plugging away at studies in order to pass their senior matriculation examinations and then be equipped to write the special exams set for the selection of the best of the qualified candidates.

The army also stands ready to send some of the officer candidates selected from the ranks to the universities where they will obtain their degrees while drawing army pay and thus qualify for the special niches in the service for which they have been picked.

Academic Phase

Thus on the academic side the fellow who enlists with his junior matriculation, by plugging hard, can advance to senior matriculation and then to university graduation all while drawing a man's pay in the forces. He is that much ahead of the man who goes to work in a shop or a factory, and besides this he has a secure job as an army officer.

The army trade schools, of course, are equipped and constantly at work qualifying men for advancement in the wide range of army trades including those of the automotive and electrical fields. The qualified army tradesman, like the army officer with his academic training, receives an education which will enhance his value either in military or civilian life and at no cost to himself while drawing his full pay.

If anything, the air force and the navy lean more heavily than the army to technical training. The sea and air services both have schemes for the advancement of the recruit to officer status through qualifying him for higher education at either the Service Colleges or at universities. Both provide academic education below the university level for the purpose of enabling men to absorb advanced trade training. Both provide incentives to all recruits to move up into higher trade ratings.

The aim of all three is to make every man a specialist, capable not only of performing a job on a fighting team but of instructing other men to perform the job.

In the process, the forces think they have something to sell to Canadian youth and their sales talks are prepared accordingly.

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And never say, "I'm sorry."
When morons ring my house at night
And ask if I am Kitty,
I'd like to take the telephone
And crown them, though with pity.
Poor souls! Instead of angry words
I ought to use a kind one:
You see, they've never had a friend,
And try all night to find one.

J. E. P.

BLESS THEM

BLESS them, babes of tender years,
Such hyper-energetic dears,
Climbing, falling,
Babbling, bawling,

Arguing vociferously
With each other and with me,
Skirmishing warily,
Scrapping merrily,

Bless them, with their whirlwind ways,
And me, too, in a constant daze,
May they thrive
And I survive!

MAY RICHSTONE

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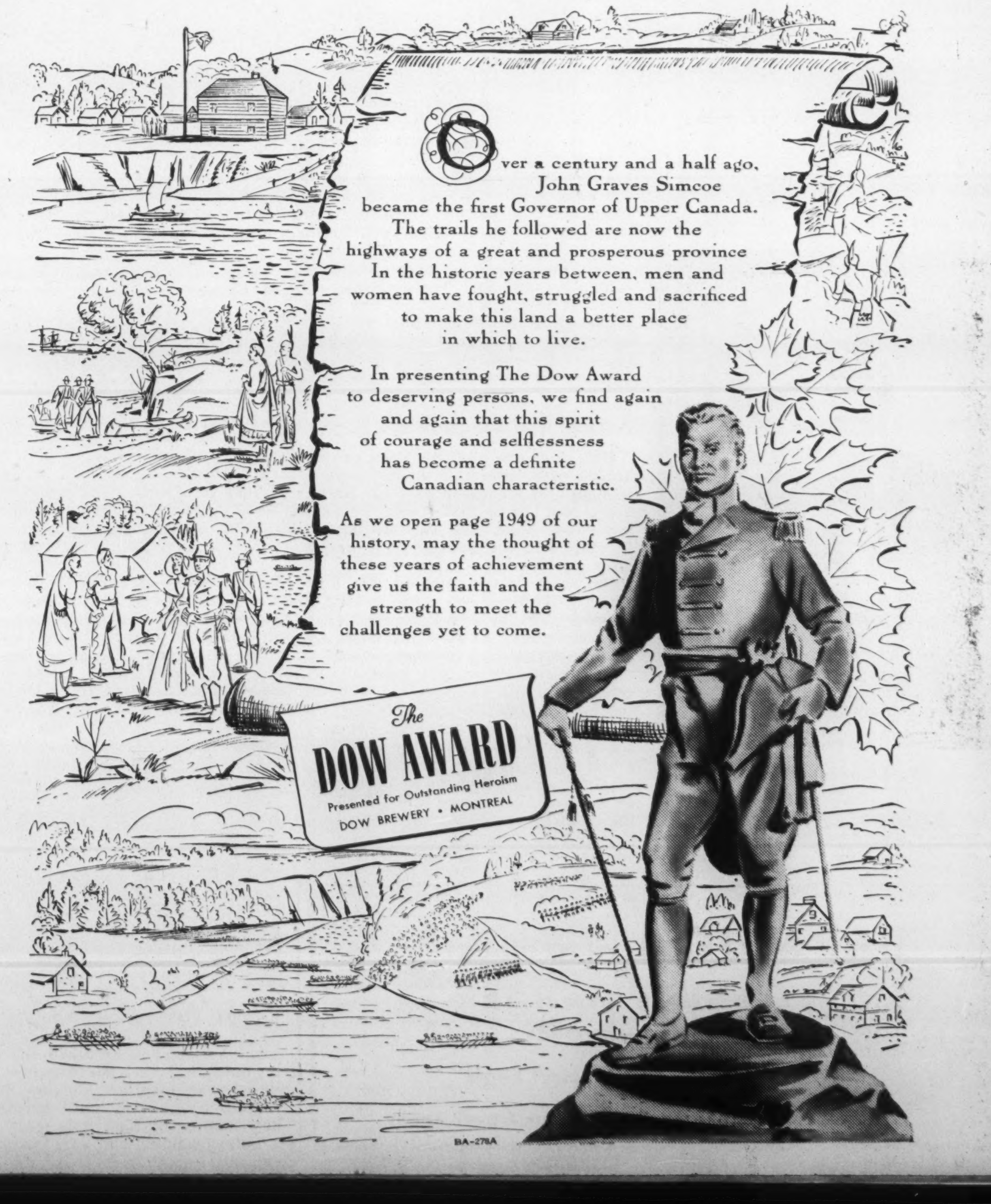


THE WORLD TODAY

Campaign of '48 Leaves Banner Tattered, New One Needed

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE MAIN events of the year 1948 stand out clearly, and for the most part grimly, in mind. January brought Bevin's proposal for Western Union, the first belated move in the integration of the battered forces of the West. February brought the Communist seizure of Czechoslovakia, with the suicide of Jan Masaryk, which shocked and alerted the Western peoples; and March the announcement of conscription and rearmament in the United States.

April saw Italy saved, by a great popular resurgence, from the immediate threat of Communism; May saw the establishment of the state of Israel; June, war in the Holy Land, the blockade of Berlin, the defection of Tito from the ranks of the Kremlin-manipulated puppets, and the passage of the Marshall Plan for the support and restoration of Western Europe.

July brought the Berlin air-lift, and the danger of war; August saw the dispatch of American air-power to Europe, little noticed by our public but perhaps one of the most significant events of the year to the power-minded Soviets; and September, the negotiations in Moscow which indicated that Stalin, with Zhdanov dead or liquidated, was still willing to talk instead of marching.

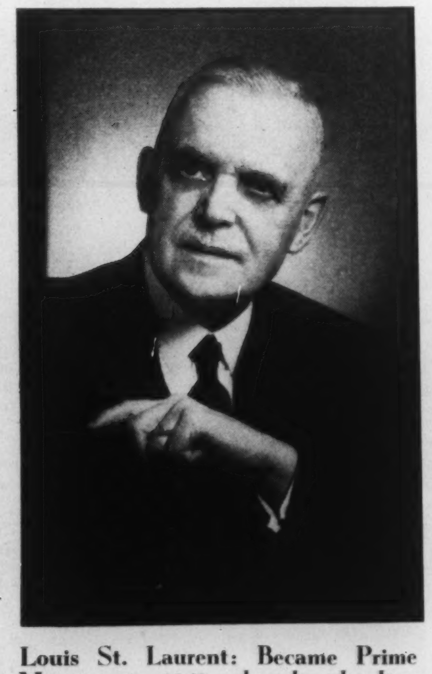
October was dominated by the insurrectionary Communist strikes in France. These may well have been intended, along with the Berlin crisis, as camouflage for the tremendous event which burst on the world with full force only in November and carried through December: the overwhelming of the Nationalist government of China by the Communists.

Have We Gained or Lost?

In these later months, too, the Western nations continued with active Canadian participation to build their North Atlantic Pact; Mr. Truman won his dramatic victory; and Mr. Mackenzie King relinquished his long political leadership.

Does the sum of all this mean that we have gained, lost, or held our own? Without any way of measuring the repercussions of the Communist victory in China, which may be felt for years, the impression is that we have only barely held our own.

The North Atlantic Pact — urged from the beginning by Canada as her first big venture in foreign policy—may prove to be the greatest move by the Western nations during this past year, if it is carried through in all its implications as a basis for political and economic as well as military unity. But certainly our most spectacular effort of the year was the Berlin air-lift. It has been hard to find the real reason why our government did not decide to take part in this; those which have been given can hardly be regarded as more than excuses.



Louis St. Laurent: Became Prime Minister in 1948, played a leading role in initiating the promising North Atlantic Pact "to put a preponderance of power on the side of peace".

A Call We Failed to Hear

In plain words it comes down to this: here was a call to show our devotion to Western unity by action rather than words, and we didn't choose to do it. It would, of course, have cost something. But that would have helped dispel any illusions which our people may have that we can join in maintaining a more secure peace without risk or expense.

The air-lift was, and is, a magnificent achievement—for it goes on today as it did last summer and as it did even while we were eating our Christmas dinner. Undoubtedly it has had great psychological value, in impressing the Germans and the Soviets—and even the nations which have carried it out—with the almost undreamed-of possibilities of aerial transport. It is freely admitted by American Air Force authorities, too, that it has been an invaluable training exercise—as it could have been for the R.C.A.F.

But it is very costly, in money and in physical strain on the airmen. It is essentially an emergency operation. It cannot be kept up forever.

How long will we carry on the air-lift? Its immediate purpose when it was extemporized was to hold an important strategic position and avert a loss of prestige and confidence which would have shaken our whole position in Europe and had effects round the world. Since its effectiveness was proven, it has been maintained to gain time for the strengthening of the new Western front represented in Western Union and the North Atlantic Pact.

Soviets and the Air-lift

But does the maintenance of the air-lift exert pressure on the Soviets to come to an agreement on Berlin acceptable to us? We may be sure that they don't like this display of Western air power and will power deep in Central Europe, for its effects on their own people, the Eastern Germans or the satellite Peoples. Yet, as Mr. Churchill said, they have only to sit tight while we go on making our fantastic effort.

In the meantime they proceed, according to the familiar pattern, to set up another Communist satellite state, in Eastern Germany. We may see many weaknesses in the Communist system. The great majority of Germans obviously is against it, as is the majority of the people in the satellite states and quite probably in Soviet Russia itself. We may be convinced that it must fail in the end through its own corruption and the lack of popular support. But while we philosophize it goes on spreading. No nation ever voted itself into Communism, true. But no nation once gripped by Communism ever had a chance to vote itself out.

Now Communism is spreading across Asia, while our attention and power are distracted in Europe by the carefully manipulated Berlin crisis—kept so carefully at the boiling-point but never going beyond it—the threat of Communism insurrection in France and Italy, and the general unsettlement maintained throughout the Marshall Plan countries retarding their recovery.

Like the Axis, the Soviets find a distinct advantage in fighting a two-front war. And as the Japs were able to do, it seems that they will overrun much of Asia whilst we give priority to the battle for Europe. But it will be different from the experience of 1944-45 when we try to free the Asiatic countries. They will have established governments, with which we would have to go to war. And we don't "start" wars.

It comes down, of course, to what is a war, what kind of war are we engaged in, and what kind are we preparing against? It is prudent policy to prepare arms and a defensive coalition, such as the North Atlantic Pact, against the possibility of a shooting war, an attack on our territory. One of the prime functions of a government must always be to protect its people.

Trygve Lie: Secretary-General of the United Nations, saw his organization virtually paralyzed in its political action by hardening East-West split.

But it should be clear by now that if according to rigid Marxist-Leninist dogma, the Soviets and their Communist followers almost certainly believe in an ultimate showdown with the forces of democratic capitalism, their strategy is to determine our position thoroughly before striking what is calculated to be the final blow. Indeed, quite in line with this theory, Zhdanov as leader of the Cominform, called the widespread offensive begun throughout East Asia in 1948 "an attack on the rear of the capitalist system."

We are, in fact, engaged in the first *real* world war, encompassing every nation on earth. It is just as important for us to avert having our flanks turned and positions built up in our rear in this struggle as it is vital to a general to avert this on a narrower battlefield. It does not seem that we have yet learned how to fight this kind of war-without-bullets. That is shown most clearly when people speak about "another war." They always mean another shooting war, probably with atomic rockets coming over the North Pole, but at least with the Red Army marching across Western Europe.

An Enemy in Disguise

A Red Army, as effectively disguised in Czechoslovak uniforms as the German Army which seized the bridges in Holland on May 10, 1940, was disguised in Dutch uniforms, took over the key country of Central Europe last spring. Another Red Army, disguised in Chinese uniforms (and it doesn't make much difference if many of the participants don't know that they are serving Stalin) is marching right now across the key country of East Asia.

Many people who ask anxiously, month after month, when the Soviets will attack us, do not understand even yet that the Soviets are attacking every day, and that a "hot" war will only become inevitable if we lose the "cold" one. Few have gotten down to serious thinking about the effort and means required to fight and win the cold war.

Some, dabbling with the problem, say that after all we can't ship food and arms to every country in the world or we will go bankrupt ourselves. *World-wide Marshall Plans will not check Communism.* We cannot begin to support them, and they wouldn't be enough if we could. Even in Europe, where the plan was partly a continuation of Lend-Lease for war-ravaged allies, partly generosity and partly improvisation to gain time to work out a new policy, the Marshall Plan is not enough.

Material Help Not Enough

Material gifts, whether made in generosity or fear, can provide no more than a partial aid, as arms can provide only a partial security, though both are necessary. To lead the peoples of the world in a successful resistance against the dreadful scourge of Communism we will have to find a new conviction in the supreme value of human liberty and new convictions of good and evil, of what man can do for himself and what he must look to God to help him with.

These convictions can come only by halting and turning back the trend to materialism which already has gained such a strong grip on our people. We will have to recognize that by concentrating on greater comforts and an often illusory "higher standard of living" we cannot win this great struggle for human conscience and freedom. We will not be able to develop clearness of purpose and policy, or be able to impress on others the strength of an idea greater than Communism.

Nor would we, if it came to a final showdown with a world three-quarters Communist, be able to develop the spirit of sacrifice for freedom which has been mobilized under the banner of patriotism in *national* wars. Our people, if they continue to pursue materialism, would be divided and confused in a struggle against a materialist idea. For this is not a struggle of nations, but of ideas. If it were to come to that showdown we would find, as in every country that has yet succumbed to Communism (or to Fascism) that families, communities and the nation would be divided against themselves.

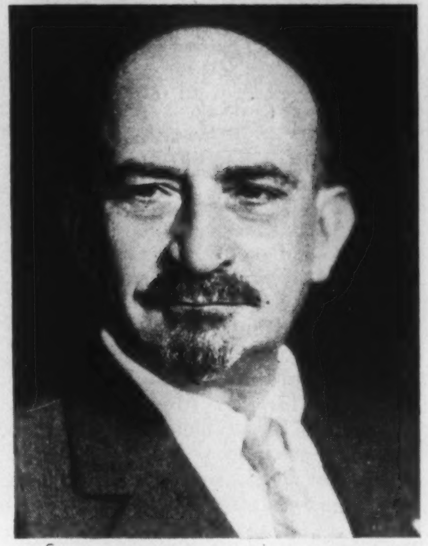
We will have to mobilize for this struggle under a new banner, the banner of liberty and conscience. We will have to develop more discipline, as individuals and communities. We will have to do harder thinking and give up some of our endless round of escapist activities.

Mobilizing Moral Forces

I would suggest to owners of enterprises, large and small, that they will have to think more of service and less of profit; and to those intellectuals and workers who have taken up socialism because of its promise to spread material benefits more evenly, that they should ponder whether this system, by taking decisions of conscience as well as of initiative out of the hands of the individual and concentrating them in the hands of a supposedly paternal but certainly powerful state, must not lead inevitably to totalitarianism, whatever the good intentions of its original leaders.

We are engaged in a struggle which may last for many years, a crisis different from any other in human history because in the background can be heard the steady and inexorable ticking of the atomic bomb.

Let no one think that the clever policies of a foreign minister sitting in his office in Ottawa, Washington or London, or travelling hurriedly about from conference to conference, will suffice to win through. Only when these officials are supported and backed by an alert and aroused people, conscious of what it is defending and ready to make the necessary effort, can their policies become effective and infuse a similar spirit in other peoples beyond the seas.



Chaim Weizmann: Venerable British Zionist leader and negotiator of the Balfour Declaration of 1917, became the first president of the new state of Israel, torn by strife in 1948.

Once such a spirit is aroused and we begin to carry our idea on the offensive about the world, using many of the techniques of the wartime movements, the situation will be transformed. We will find that the idea of freedom of person and of conscience is still the most powerful explosive force in the world. Once the workers of Paris, Prague and Moscow are convinced of our sincerity, the ideals which we put forward will make those of Communism appear as tawdry and evil as they are. Hope and faith will be reborn, and we will find that they will still move mountains.

Then will come the moment when, as Mr. Churchill put it recently, having "gathered our strength" we can "formulate our just demands" on the Soviet leaders before they have placed the atomic weapon in the service of totalitarianism, calling on them to free the peoples they have conquered and retire their armies behind their own frontiers.

Should their regime not survive such a defeat, as we should seek actively by infiltration of the U.S.S.R. with our ideas to see that it did not, the opportunity would come to set up a non-tyrannical world control of atomic energy and a world police force, the beginning of a world order.

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Wartime Curbs on Property Rights Are Long Overdue for Removal

IRVING HIMEL describes two flagrant cases of interference with civil liberties (S.N., Dec. 18). Unfortunately, he then attempts to show that civil liberties are in some way endangered by attempts of provincial governments to limit the showing of propaganda films prepared by the Dominion government, through the agency of the National Film Board. This is fantastic. Civil liberties mean the rights of the citizen to enjoy life, liberty and the ownership of property without interference by the state, except to the degree which is accepted by a solid majority of public opinion, and expressed in fully considered legislation, adopted after a reasonable process of discussion.

In the matter of personal liberty, there is no general tendency to the abuse of governmental powers, and those cases which arise can be submitted to the courts for redress. In the case of property, the fiction that the nation is still at war is used to justify state interference with freedom of commerce in an open market, and with the property rights of the owners of residential accommodation used by tenants. There are other minor instances of improper constraint of property rights — never sanctioned by legislation, except to cover the temporary necessities of war. Mr. Himel has a great opportunity for protest in this field.

No principle of civil liberties provides that one agency of our complex system of government—the province—may not limit the activities of another agency—the Dominion government—in the field of propaganda. Indeed, since it has never been accepted, after adequate discussion, that the Dominion government has any right to tax the public to support an agency like the National Film Board, which openly propagandizes along ideological lines, there is much to be said for the theory that this activity is wholly contrary to the spirit of civil liberties.

Provided the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are within their legal rights in suppressing N.F.B. propaganda, such action is in no way improper. Mr. Himel, of course, is entirely within his rights in objecting to the decisions of the provincial authorities in question, and has every right to obtain the necessary amendment to the B.N.A. Act. It would be quite easy for the Dominion government to seek an amendment to the effect that no province may interfere with its power to employ the N.F.B. for ideological propaganda.

If the provinces are, in this matter, suspected of acting *ultra vires*, the obvious course would be for the Dominion government to seek legal redress. Civil liberties properly cover the right of the individual to freedom of speech and opinion. The concept definitely does not cover the freedom of government agencies to propagandize.

Montreal, Que. P. C. ARMSTRONG

School and Home

I AM afraid that some parents are certainly behind in their knowledge of the Home Economics Course that Canadian schools present to the youth of today. On reading the article, "Education's Missing Link" (S.N., Nov. 27), I couldn't help but feel that this housewife expected education to supply everything, even those skills gained only by continuous practice.

Today our parents often make the mistake of sending us to school and expecting the teachers and school to do everything. Our home used to be our only source of training before school age. Why stop now? We are never too old to take advice from our parents, and surely any mother that loves her child would show her all the short cuts and helpful hints that she has learned in her many years of experience as a mother and housewife. We in turn can show our mother some of the more modern ways of preparing dishes.

As a student in my graduating year in the High School of Commerce in Ottawa, I cannot help but feel the "Missing Link" is not the fault of the educational system, but the fault of the student who refuses to put into practice what she has learned and of the parent who, with the excuse "Let them have some fun, they're only young once," thinks her child is too good to do a little work around the home.

HELEN MARTLOCK
Hurdman's Bridge, Ont.

Journalese

APROPOS of your article "Official Jargon" (S.N., Dec. 11), it will be quite time enough for you to criticize Sir Ernest Gowers when you begin to print SATURDAY NIGHT in English instead of Journalese.

Toronto, Ont. G. H. LANGLEY

The Prime Career

AFTER reading May Richstone's article, "Education's Missing Link" (S.N., Nov. 27), I should like to answer with a man's two cents' worth. It is true that the majority of women enter the career of marriage with little or no practical knowledge of the expectations of their mates. My opinion is that the last three generations, both men and women, have been over-educated in academics and have had too little time devoted to the pursuits of finding out what life is about. It does not begin nor end with the Hippocratic Oath nor the correct manipulation of the Underwood. It is the oath that they will eventually take at the altar and the correct manipulation of the darning and sewing needles that count.

Toronto, Ont. GORDON B. HELLENS

Riel and Sir John A.

MR. W. D. NORTHGRAVE, in denying that Louis Riel's execution in 1885 was a blunder, points out that Sir John Macdonald had a majority in Quebec in the election of 1887 (S.N., Dec. 11). While this is true, it was a much reduced majority. The Conservatives fell from 48 seats in Quebec in 1882 to 33, while the Liberals increased from 17 in 1882 to 32 in 1887. In other words, Sir John had a majority of one seat. No doubt this was partly the result of other factors such as the influence of Laurier. Yet it would be a rash historian who would deny the Riel execution a large part of it.

Lennoxville, Que. D. C. MASTERS

Unhealthy Propaganda

I FEEL sure many readers of our daily press will join me in protest against the surfeit of unhealthy propaganda to which we are subjected. Day after day, great headlines appear publicizing murders, outrage, banditry without end, including pictorial appeals in gruesome detail, which should shock any sensitive soul. Destructive onslaught seems to be news, while the quiet friendly interchange in community life is scarcely worth recording.

Has the time not come to change the emphasis and give first place to the kindly interchange, the unselfish, thoughtful and generous courtesy which is still to be found in community life? It would help us all, if the daily press would give prime notice to the more wholesome influences operating persistently and quietly in our war-disturbed world.

Toronto, Ont. (Rev.) R. S. LAIDLAW

Election Talk

"ELECTION Apathy in U. S." was read on the eve of the results of the U.S. election and the undersigned was shocked by both matter and manner of your article (S. N., Oct. 30.) That SATURDAY NIGHT should misjudge popular opinion in a foreign country is not particularly to her discredit in the light of universal newspaper fumbling, but that she should disparage both candidates for the highest political office in a neighboring state was not calculated to promote good feeling.

H. G. C. MCCONNELL
Vancouver, B.C.

Food parcels from the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire are examined with obvious delight on their arrival at Whalley, Lancashire. Since 1939, under the I.O.D.E. Aid to Britain program, $2,000,000 worth of new clothing and bedding has been sent to Britain for civilian relief. Also, thousands of food parcels have been directed to families in need, while thousands of individually packed parcels of food are sent, through the courtesy of the British Food Mission, in bulk shipments for general distribution by the Overseas Gift Food Committee of the British Food Mission. Order's work for Aid to Britain is voluntary, and 100 per cent of donated funds is used for food and clothing.

THIRTY FEET OR FIFTY FEET? *This girl's foot reaction is being timed. Stopping her car in a hurry can mean the difference between a bad scare and a bad accident. A light on this machine flashes — and a stop watch records her speed in applying the brakes.*

STEADY THERE! *A light flashes if the stylus held in the driver's hand touches either side of the groove. This test measures steadiness . . . the ability to hold a car on a narrow path.*

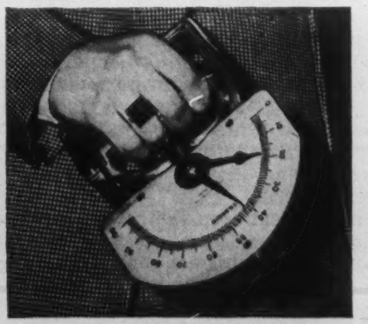
WHEN SECONDS COUNT MOST!

A second's lag in reaction time may make the difference between a safe stop and damage or injury. And that difference constitutes careful, safer driving. When drivers by means of tests, learn how long it takes them to stop they're potentially more careful drivers . . . it's a fact that 'forewarned is forearmed'!

That is the thought behind the operation of the mobile driver testing unit designed by John Labatt Limited—part of a campaign, planned in the interests of public safety, to reduce the toll of accidents.

A noted Canadian safety authority says: "A vitally important part of an effective traffic safety programme—is education. The equipment and personnel that have been provided have enabled us to make a very useful beginning. Courses for high school students are now under way in several Canadian schools."

SHE'S LOOKING THREE WAYS *at once—It's vital to be able to see vehicles approaching from each side.*



STRONG ENOUGH? *A hand grip of at least 50 pounds is considered necessary for safe driving.*

HOW DO YOU RATE AS A DRIVER?

Motor vehicle records show that more accidents are caused by drivers than by road conditions and mechanical trouble. How safe a driver are you? Try this quiz . . .

1. **How many feet per second does a car travel at 30 miles an hour?**
   (a) 36.7 feet
   (b) 44.0 feet
   (c) 51.3 feet
2. **How long does the average driver take to apply his brakes?**
   (a) 1/10 second
   (b) ½ second
   (c) ¾ second
3. **What distance is covered in bringing an average car travelling at 50 miles per hour to a complete stop?**
   (a) 100.5 feet
   (b) 164.0 feet
   (c) 242.5 feet

Labatt's
BREWERS SINCE 1832

ANSWERS: (3-c) (2-c) (1-b)

PUBLISHED BY THE PIONEERS OF DRIVER TRAINING IN CANADA, JOHN LABATT LIMITED

LONDON LETTER

British Labor Works Short Hours But The King Has No Union

By P. O'D.

London.

PEOPLE who think of the life and duties of a sovereign as a sort of resplendent sinecure would change their minds quickly and entirely if they had to put in such a working day as the King puts in—not just now and then, but day after day. No 40-hour week for him. No knocking off when the 5-o'clock whistle blows,—or a bit before, for that matter.

If standing by the hour at receptions and reviews and public functions of every sort should not seem like work—well, try it, my lads, just try it. In fact, if there is one particular thing that has contributed more than anything else to the impaired circulation in his legs from which the King is suffering, it is probably that.

The ordinary working-day of the King has generally well begun while the tired businessman is still considering the horrid prospect of having to get out of bed. By 8 o'clock, his breakfast time, the King has already had a look at the morning papers and gone through his more personal correspondence.

After breakfast his secretaries come along one after the other, and he is busy with them and the papers and problems they bring with them until about eleven o'clock. And these are papers and problems that are not to be dismissed with a wave of the royal hand or a hastily scribbled signature—not by this king, anyway.

From eleven until lunch time there is a constant succession of Ministers, foreign ambassadors, public servants, and important visitors of all sorts. And lunch is seldom a private meal. In the afternoon there is usually an outside engagement of some sort. If not, the King deals with some of the vast and varied business of the Royal Household and estates, for the King, it must be remembered, has large private as well as public responsibilities.

After teatime the various secretaries come back with the correspondence and papers that have arrived during the day. Six o'clock is the recognized time for the Prime Minister to come and see him, or such Ministers as may have something special to discuss with him. If he is lucky, the King dines quietly with his family. He may even have the evening to himself to spend as he pleases. But more often than not, he isn't lucky.

That is just an ordinary royal working-day—what the King probably regards as nice, quiet routine. There are many days that are far more strenuous and exacting. Even his week-ends are haunted by secretaries with bundles of official papers. And he has been doing this sort of thing for getting on to twelve years, twelve such years as few monarchs in English history have had to face.

No wonder his doctors are insisting on the necessity of "complete rest." The difficulty will be to find some way of making it possible—not forgetting the difficulty of persuading him to take it. As his people gratefully and anxiously remember, he has never spared himself. And the King is no longer a young man.

Milk Reform

Milk seems to be one of the most dangerous things a person can drink in this country. Nearly 2,000 people die every year of bovine tuberculosis, caught from milk, and many times that number are infected. Some estimates say as many as fifty times, but that is probably putting it too high—even twice too high perhaps. Estimates vary, but the one thing on which everyone is agreed is that there is a tragic amount of infection which is or should be avoidable. Doctors have been protesting about it for years.

Why hasn't something really drastic been done about it before now? Because rigid inspection and the slaughtering of infected animals would have resulted in cutting down the milk supplies by about a third. People preferred to get their milk, even if they had to take a chance. All the authorities could do was to take special precautions in the case of milk for school-children. Nearly all the milk furnished to schools is guaranteed safe. But then, of course, the milk the youngsters drink at home may not be.

London is particularly fortunate in that 96 per cent of the milk it consumes is safe, but in the rest of the country no more than 70 per cent can be guaranteed free from infection. This is a threat to public health, which the government is at last trying to meet.

The new Milk Bill, which has just been introduced, aims at safe milk for all in five years. This may seem a long time to wait, but there is a great deal of pasteurizing equipment to be supplied and a great deal of organization to be carried out. The menace to health will continue, but gradually will diminish during the period as the safe areas are steadily extended. Finally all milk will be supplied under licence and inspection.

The reform may be belated, but this time it is really on the way.

Radio Interference

One by one our cherished personal privileges are being whittled away, and there is nothing very much we can do about it. It is part of the price we have to pay for living in this highly complex modern world, in which scientific discoveries and developments have made it possible for any of us to become a nuisance to our neighbors in new and formerly undreamt of ways. So we find officials demanding rights of entry and inspection which Englishmen in old days, with their passion for privacy, would have died rather than concede. Now they accept them almost as a matter of course.

The latest authorized invasion of that very vulnerable castle, the Englishman's home, is in connection with radio interference. Faulty electrical apparatus in one house can deprive a whole neighborhood of proper wireless reception. This is particularly true in the case of television, which is especially sensitive to such interference. There is even the danger of these electrical disturbances affecting landing signals at nearby aerodromes and so endangering aircraft. It has happened.

Simple and comparatively inexpensive attachments make it possible to damp out such troublesome vibrations, but up to now people could not be compelled to buy and fit them. Mulish and inconsiderate persons who preferred to go on annoying their neighbors have been able to do so. The new Wireless Telegraphy Bill is intended to meet the case and make the punishment fit the crime. Penalties are decreed for continued obstruction, and the right of entry and inspection is claimed as necessary to enforcement.

However little people may like the idea of a new lot of inspectors snooping about there has been little opposition to the Bill, though some M.P.'s expressed their anxiety about these constant additions to official powers. The process seems to be an inevitable one, and there will be more and more of it.

Bookstalls

Quite a lot of British railway and publishing history is recalled by the centenary of W. H. Smith & Son as the organizers and controllers of railway bookstalls. Wherever you travel by rail in this country, at all but the smallest stations—and, oddly enough, two of London's largest—you see that familiar name in the beautiful lettering designed by Eric Gill. And always you find a neat, attractive stall, well stocked, and well served.

It wasn't always like that. In the early days of railway stations, each stall, where there was such a thing, was a make-shift affair like a news-vendor's pitch on a street corner, a purely individual business—and not very purely. They had bad reputations for the sort of stuff that was sold there.

It was the merit of young Mr. Smith—he was the original "Son" and only 23—that he saw the opportunity and seized it, having first to overcome a good deal of opposition from his father, who thought the reputation of the firm would suffer from engaging in such an unsavory business.

Exclusive rights were obtained from the different railways of the country, and just 100 years ago the first bookstall of the company was opened at Euston Station. It is a fine record of long and good service to the travelling public.

MELTING POT

Getting The Early Bird

By J. N. HARRIS

Montreal.

THE next time anybody is doing a survey of radio listeners, they might find out just who wants to listen to what before eight o'clock in the morning. Speaking for urban listeners, our guess is that there are two things only: one is the time, which is needed to check the vagaries of alarm clocks, and of electric clocks that have stopped during power cutoffs. The other is the weather.

But what do you get? Personally, we get a grim, masochistic pleasure out of listening to the whole blessed parade of noise, and feel we are getting full value for the $2.50 we paid Mr. Dunton for the right to operate a receiving station, containing one or more receivers. But then, we faithfully attended every Shirley Temple and Freddy Bartholomew film when they were going, just for the pleasure of sheer suffering.

In that dyspeptic, misanthropic prebreakfast mood we hear waggishness and whimsy, brightness, enthusiasm and even heartiness, and reply with only a grim cackle. First we hear that we'll stay presentable longer if we use something or other. Then we are warned in ominous tones not to be half safe; this is no Nietzschean admonition to live dangerously, we learn. Next an insurance company tells us all the horrible things that will happen because we overeat.

Then there enters a note of stark tragedy. We hear the ring of a telephone, the voice of a young girl. "Party?" she says. "No, I'm not going to the party. I don't even want to talk about it." A click, as the receiver is replaced, followed by an abdominal sob, as the young girl wonders, audibly, why she is never asked. Cutting in rather abruptly, an announcer tells us. It seems that this young woman is given to perspiring, no, not alone she, but all of us, all over, always. Next Saturday night when you take your bath you are advised to wash with something or other that will assure you of being invited to parties.

Hardest to take, in a way, are bright, gag-spattered conversations between two male announcers, making jokes about the weather and all sorts of things. We are sympathetic here, though, because we know some of these men; we dimly suspect the Hell they go through, being bright at that hour.

In fairness, it must be said that we can take Gordon Sinclair with his Pollyana version of the news, though at each happy item we can envision three more fast ones that the Soviets have put across us, two new inventions in the field of biological warfare, and half a dozen air disasters that we know will appear in the less cheerily edited newspapers. Also we once heard an extraordinary character called Sault Ste. Marie Macgregor, a Toronto fashion expert, feeding peanuts to a wild mink cape, and laughed out loud, frightening the children.

At last, however, we get what we switched on for: the time, eight o'clock, and as the strains of a familiar anthem, about jewellery purchasable by instalments, in ecclesiastical four-part harmony, are borne to us, we race out the door, kissing all female relatives who are standing there for that purpose, and tear down to the corner at a brisk stagger.

•

THIS is a tale about an ideological southpaw, and if it warms the cockles of the gentle reader's heart as it warmed ours, we shall not have labored in vain.

The trouble with the southpaw, or lefty, is that he has got us half convinced, sub-consciously, that anti-capitalists have a monopoly of human kindness, and of fairness, impartiality, and zealousness in guarding human liberties, above all Freedom of Speech.

This particular southpaw writes volumes, stressing fairness to Uncle Joe and his boys; one recent volume created a minor stir, and induced a radio station to invite the author to appear, or become audible, on a program in which certain critics would discuss his book with him.

The critics set to with a relish, and the broadcast, as faithfully recorded on tape, was a humdinger.

However, on the day after the program was recorded, and a few hours before it was to be broadcast, one of the critics was asked if he would please report to the station to remake the thing; there was noise on the tape, it was explained.

Always obliging, the critic turned up, only to discover that the objectionable noise was nothing more nor less than his own voice. The author had objected to what he considered harsh criticism. He stormed and raged; he even objected to the reading of a passage from his book. "I've been quoted out of context," he screamed, for all the world like an ordinary politician in one of the conventional parties.

The critic had a field day. He insisted on freedom of speech and freedom of criticism. He would not be muzzled. He agreed to one minor deletion, and the author's hopes rose. But his hopes fell again when he heard the condition: the words could be deleted, provided the broadcast was prefaced with the remark "This recording has been censored by the author."

Gloomily the author retired in disorder. The tape was broadcast as recorded, and be it said for both parties that they parted friends, though the atmosphere for a while was cool.

This, of course, is comforting to us of the confused middle only because we are so inarticulate, and always think of our best debating arguments after the other fellow has gone home, so that we usually appear as apoplectic, red-necked dolts in arguments with the left wing, who practice their speeches in front of the mirror beforehand. That is probably why we get such an inordinate kick out of seeing them routed in a jaw-battle.

•

AS a free suggestion to Mr. Brooke Claxton, we offer the following. King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions should be revised as a gesture to Naval reservists, even though a few old sea-dogs may resign their commissions or scuttle their ships as a result. My, there are a lot of "as" clauses about tonight.

A retired sea-dog of our acquaintance was invited recently to a function where uniform could be worn without incurring a fine. "A good thing for the lad to see his Daddy in uniform," he muttered to himself, lamely excusing his desire to get dressed up in his sailor suit.

Out from the moth balls he dragged the uniform, Gieves' best, and was delighted to find that everything still fitted, but when he surveyed himself, he was struck dumb with horror. In civil life he had grown a moustache: a poor virgin, an ill-favored thing, sir, but his own, and he couldn't risk wearing it with naval uniform for fear of being keel-hauled under H.M.C.S. *Donnaconna*, or bilged in the scuppers, or some other loathsome nautical punishment. Wildly he hunted about for a false beard that would match his moustache, which on no account would he sacrifice. In the end, he went in civvies.

How about it, Mr. Claxton? How about amending K.R. to permit the wearing of moustaches with uniform by naval reservists?

ADAM F. SMITH

who has succeeded his father, Mr. R. C. Smith, as President of R. C. Smith & Son Ltd., Advertising Agency. The Agency was founded in 1913, and Mr. Adam Smith joined it, as Vice-President, in 1915. Mr. R. C. Smith becomes Chairman of the Board.

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4-48

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

Sweep But Little Penetration In Sandburg's American Faith

By JOHN L. WATSON

REMEMBRANCE ROCK—by Carl Sandburg—McLeod—$6.00.

ONE instinctively approaches a book like this with a certain measure of respect — both for its author, who is celebrated, and for its theme, which is epic. However, after reading the first half-dozen pages of Mr. Sandburg's *magnum opus* it is difficult to retain very much of that respect, and after the first half-dozen chapters it is quite impossible. "Remembrance Rock" is a larger-than-life-size portrait of the American Dream, a heroic saga of the American soul (and the reader would be quite justified in supposing that America would be a good deal better off without a soul than with the one Mr. Sandburg gives it!).

The thesis of the novel—if, indeed, it is a novel—seems to be that ". . . . there is no such thing as death of thought and energy. The will and vision that motivated people in Plymouth did not fade but moved on alive and written on faces at Valley Forge. It is still with us. Generations vanish, people disappear, the earth stays and the transmission of energy. Life goes on . . . from one spot to another the faces repeat." To illustrate this none-too-original concept Mr. Sandburg subjects us to a flood of ill-disciplined prose that spans three centuries of American history and almost 1,100 pages of good white paper.

The book begins and ends in a present-day setting with a young ex-pilot, who is suffering from a curious mixture of "concussion and guilt-complex," and his wife, who rarely suffers from anything at all, reading together the collected writings of the young man's recently deceased grandfather, a former justice of the United States Supreme Court who seems to have walked straight out of the pages of the *Reader's Digest*. These writings, which prove to have such extraordinary therapeutic qualities that the ex-pilot is promptly cured of both his concussion and his guilt-complex, comprise the main body of the novel. They are, in themselves, composed of three historical novels whose plots revolve about the founding of the Plymouth Colony, the Revolution and the Civil War, respectively.

From "A Treasury of Sea Stories"

The three historical sections, with the contemporary ones as prologue and epilogue, serve to illustrate Mr. Sandburg's philosophy of history. His theory of "recurring faces" and "recurring personalities" is symbolized by the continual re-appearance in one generation after another, of the same trio of characters, identical in personality and outlook and almost identical in name. Oliver Windrow, the English non-conformist, re-appears as Orton Wingate, the wise man of Plymouth, and as Ordway Winshore, the Revolutionary soldier, and Omri Winwold, who lived through the Civil War, and finally as Chief Justice Orville Windom (known to his immediate family as "Bowbong"). The archetypal Young Man and Young Woman weave in and out of the story in the same way.

As the characters recur so do the situations; each episode is a cycle in the constantly repeated theme of regeneration through suffering, on both a personal and a national scale. From the ordeal of the Plymouth colonists the nation is born and the ideal of liberty is established: in the agony of Valley Forge and Gettysburg and in the blood-baths of Salerno and Okinawa the nation is regenerated and the ideal re-affirmed.

There can be no doubt about Mr. Sandburg's sincerity or his complete devotion to his hypothesis. He is patently — perhaps too patently — a man of good will and he has an abiding faith in America and in the destiny of the American people. But all this is not enough to create a work of art: that requires restraint and taste and equilibrium, and Mr. Sandburg has none of these. He is completely uninhibited and completely naive, and in his uncontrollable desire to pay tribute to the America of his imaginings he has been willing to do unmentionable things to the art of the novel! He permits endless passages of historical documentation to stop the narrative in its tracks, he creates a world of shadow-characters who are nothing more than mouthpieces — and distressingly loquacious mouthpieces—for his pet ideas, and, worst of all, he lards his dialogue with all the emotional platitudes of three centuries of American thinking.

Two drawings by Rockwell Kent

In straight narrative—the description of a tavern brawl or a tar-and-feather party—Mr. Sandburg writes with power and directness; occasionally he turns out passages of almost Biblical simplicity and grandeur; in his very wordiness there is something of that furious, irresistible drive that has characterized so much American writing from Whitman to Thomas Wolfe. But in spite of these qualities the overall effect is inevitably one of windy rhetoric and maudlin sentimentality. In spite of the panoramic sweep of its subject the book is static; it has spatial and temporal magnitude but no psychological penetration; it strides like a giant along the corridors of American history but it flounders helplessly through the intricate labyrinth of human personality.

Never before has American fiction stood so much in need of optimism and positive belief. "The Naked and the Dead" is the epic of American disillusion — and "Remembrance Rock" ought to have been the epic of American faith. But it will take a better man than Mr. Sandburg to give the lie to the Norman Mailers of American fiction. It will require someone who can see life and see it whole.

Smell Of The Sea

By MALCOLM NELLES

A TREASURY OF SEA STORIES—edited by Gordon C. Aymar, illustrations by Rockwell Kent—Copp, Clark—$5.50.

ONE thing that can be said for this collection of thirty-three sea stories is that they all ring true. Many of the writers write about their own adventures, and the fictional pieces are by men who know the sea.

There is little point in quarrelling with an anthologist's choices, for every discriminating reader is his own anthologist, although his collection may never be published together. Gordon Aymar is a discriminating reader, and most of the people who rely on his selection will be well pleased. Unfortunately, it seems difficult for anthologists to leave well enough alone. Mr. Aymar, for instance, has a tendency to get all choked up in the introductory notes he has written for each selection, and not much is lost by ignoring them.

The stories range in time from "Mister Roberts," the stage version of which is now playing on Broadway, back to Virgil's "Aeneid." As may be expected in an American publication, American authors are well represented. Many of the most famous ships that ever put to sea appear in this anthology, from Captain Slocum's little *Spray*, in which he sailed single-handed around the world, to Muster Glencannon's *Inchcliffe Castle*. There is hardly a sea author of note who is missing; Herman Melville, Richard Danna, Joseph Conrad, and C. S. Forester are all represented. There are also excerpts from "Treasure Island" and Southey's "Life of Nelson." Possibly the most interesting are the stories of famous exploits written by the men who accomplished them; Captain Carpenter's account of Zeebrugge, Lieutenant Bligh's history of the mutiny in HMS *Bounty* and Columbus' log of his first voyage to America.

There are a number of distinguished black and white illustrations by Rockwell Kent (whom no one should confuse with Norman Rockwell), a cruising yachtsman as well as an artist. These austerely dramatic drawings point up the underlying theme of the stories.

BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

General Statement

30th November, 1948

ASSETS

Notes of and deposits with Bank of Canada	$ 177,157,400.06
Other cash and bank balances	158,536,879.14
Notes of and cheques on other banks	89,509,786.47
Government and other public securities, not exceeding market value	918,420,522.36
Other bonds and stocks, not exceeding market value	136,626,725.57
Call and short loans, fully secured	56,534,207.84
Total quick assets	$1,536,785,521.44
Other loans and discounts, after full provision for bad and doubtful debts	600,923,527.65
Bank premises	11,729,957.83
Liabilities of customers under acceptances and letters of credit	65,104,477.12
Other assets	7,941,302.47
	$2,222,487,786.51

LIABILITIES

Notes in circulation	$ 4,320,934.27
Deposits.	2,067,488,996.81
Acceptances and letters of credit outstanding. . . .	65,104,477.12
Other liabilities	4,087,930.88
Total liabilities to the public . . .	$2,141,002,339.08
Capital	35,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	44,000,000.00
Dividends payable	952,655.37
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	1,532,792.06
	$2,222,487,786.51

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended 30th November, 1948, before Dominion and provincial government taxes, but after contribution to Staff Pension Fund, and after appropriations to Contingency Reserves, out of which Reserves provision for all bad and doubtful debts has been made		$9,517,432.87
Less provision for Dominion and provincial government taxes	$3,150,000.00	
Less provision for depreciation of bank premises .	808,887.36	3,958,887.36
		$5,558,545.51
Dividends at the rate of $1.00 per share		3,500,000.00
Amount carried forward		$2,058,545.51
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 29th November, 1947		3,474,246.55
		$5,532,792.06
Transferred to Reserve Fund		4,000,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1948		$1,532,792.06

SYDNEY G. DOBSON, President

JAMES MUIR, General Manager

MUSICAL EVENTS

Guide To Green Fields

By JOHN YOCOM

THE PIPE-SMOKING, clear-eyed young man pictured here was the dominant personality in the successful "Messiah" presented in Winnipeg on Dec. 20. He is 40-year-old Bernard Naylor, a British-born organist-composer-conductor who in 16 years has made valuable contributions to music in Montreal and Winnipeg. Musicians in both cities respect him for his ability to mix brainwork and heartwork, to wield a commanding baton, to leave no obscure phrases in an extended work such as the "Messiah," and to rub out, or at least to minimize, by uncompromising rehearsals, the possibility of clinkers.

Bernard Naylor

When conducting, the shock of hair over his right brow sometimes loosens, and vocalists and instrumentalists find him an energetic, but never an "explosive" or "bustling," conductor. Friends say he has a refreshingly direct manner, musical scholarship and a sense of humor.

When Bernard Naylor directed the Winnipeg Philharmonic Choir and a 45-piece orchestra in the pre-Christmas program, listeners were pleasantly aware that the conductor was working from (1) a sense of the total majesty and spiritual significance of the work and (2) the individual elements (*e.g.*, solos) that need special emphasis for maximum dramatic effect.

Certainly in a work of such length there is bound to be the odd deficiency—and critics did note a few imperfections* — but the indisputable fact remained that it was an artistic Yuletide show. With the joint guidance of Bernard Naylor and Walter Kaufmann, whose symphony concert four days before is reviewed elsewhere on this page, Winnipeg music lovers are entering new fields of entertainment clover.

Belonging to the fourth generation of a family of musicians, at 16 Bernard Naylor won an open scholarship in composition to the London (Eng.) Royal College of Music. Later he studied with Vaughan Williams, Gustav Holst and John Ireland. In 1927 he was "organ scholar" at Exeter College, Oxford. There he was prominent in extra-curricular musical affairs—president of the Opera Club and the University Musical Club; he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Music. Naylor came to Winnipeg in 1932 as conductor of the Male Voice Choir and the Philharmonic Choir; he also helped to reorganize the symphony orchestra.

With Boyd Neal

In 1936 he returned to Oxford as organist of Queen's College and university lecturer in music. Extra assignments included conductorship of the Eglesfield Musical Society and the Oxford Chamber Orchestra. In 1939 he made his London debut conducting the top-notch Boyd Neal Orchestra. The next year he was back in Canada, adjudicating at the music festivals, examining for the Royal Schools of Music and lecturing at the University of Manitoba music summer school. Then he guest-conducted Montreal orchestras, including Les Concerts Symphoniques, and in 1942 added an orchestra to the city by founding the Little Symphony (S.N., Dec. 11). For the next five years he was conductor of that fine west-end-of-the-city organization and directed it for over 50 concerts.

But Bernard Naylor is also a composer and he returned to England in 1947 for a spot of composition. Now back in Winnipeg he has a full schedule of composing, concert-conducting, lecturing and teaching.

*Said the Winnipeg *Free Press* critic: "There were a number of sections, particularly in part one, which struck one as odd, in view of the way it is usually done . . . However, this point aside, there was no gainsaying the beauty of much of the choral singing, and Mr. Naylor's fine conducting . . . There were many places when Mr. Naylor's insistence on a brisk tempo sounded like speed for the mere sake of speed . . . There was much good singing from some of the soloists but others lack, at present, the vocal equipment to cope with their tasks."

—Photo by Jack Lindsay

C.B.C.'s Vancouver Chamber Music Group plays weekly to a Saturday night studio audience in an hour-long broadcast on the national network. Jean de Rimanoczy is the leader and the group's first violinist.

Witold Malcuzynski, distinguished pianist, who will be guest artist at Toronto Symphony Orchestra's subscription concerts, January 4 and 5.

Building a Symphony

By FRANK MORRISS

Winnipeg.

SEVEN-LEAGUE boots could not have carried Walter Kaufmann farther into the hearts of Winnipeggers than he did with his own musical gifts at the opening concert of the Manitoba capital's symphony orchestra in the civic auditorium Dec. 16. Some 3,000 citizens turned out with high hopes and good wishes, and they were not sent away disappointed. Indeed, they came away from the orchestra's debut telling each other that they had just heard, and witnessed, the opening chapter of a new phase in Winnipeg's musical history.

In a moment of sober reflection after the excitement of the concert one could not say that Winnipeg now has a virtuoso orchestra. Hours and hours of patient rehearsal and an even closer knowledge of the heart and mind of the conductor are going to be needed. But the concert did prove much better than one had a right to expect, and it did display a fine, responsive orchestra with its musical underpinnings firmly in place and its sturdy structure beginning to rise.

Mr. Kaufmann is a singularly gifted and magnetic conductor. He is a leader in the tradition of a Bruno Walter rather than a flamboyant Stokowski. It is plain that he abhors stunting at the expense of a clear musical line and a carefully considered whole. He wears his head as well as his heart on his sleeve and his knowledge of orchestral dynamics is secure and sane, but nonetheless exciting when he wants it that way.

The Dvorak Symphony No. 5 in E Minor ("New World") is a case in point. Being Czechoslovakian by birth, Mr. Kaufmann knows and understands its innermost workings, its lovable manipulation of folk-like themes, and its genial warmth. Before the orchestra played that, it had undergone the settling-down process of an erratic-tempoed Meistersinger Overture. What emerged in the Czech symphony, however, was something of a revelation. The beautiful regard for phrasing and moulding of the orchestral colors, the light and shade that went into the rhythmic impulse and, above all, the sense of wistful beauty of the second movement and the genial bustle of the finale, were heartwarming.

At the moment, the orchestra is at its best in its string tone, which is lustrous and resonant, and these qualities were admirably to the fore in the elegiac "Adagio for Strings" by Harold Barber. The conductor's own gift for composition was displayed in two diverse numbers, "Dirge for Orchestra" and "Two Slavonic Dances." The Dirge is a lovely, brooding thing with an oriental flavor and an alternate weaving of the wishful and the passionate.

How long Winnipeg is going to be able to keep Walter Kaufmann is going to be a problem which will have to be met sometime in the future. His fame is going to spread, but before he does go he will have built up a fine symphonic aggregation where none existed for years. The city is richer for his coming.

Pot-Pourri

ETTORE MAZZOLENI, principal of Royal Conservatory of Music, draws our attention to the recently established Concert and Placement Bureau of his institution. Its purpose is to give Canadian audiences an opportunity of participating in a plan for placing young Canadian artists in concert work and to assist accomplished and trained music graduates of the Conservatory find their places as concert artists, teachers, organists, etc.

•

Each Monday evening the sound of men's voices rings through Toronto's down-town Metropolitan Church as the city's oldest existing male choir has its regular rehearsal. Now known as the Toronto Harmony Male Choir, directed by John Cozens, it is in direct succession to the original 200-voice chorus which the late Ernest R. Bowles formed out of some half-dozen Masonic glee clubs more than twenty years ago. There are still men in the choir who remember those halcyon days when the fame of the choir travelled far beyond the city of Toronto.

•

Hopeful note: Frank Sinatra recently remarked, "Nearly all of the songs I hear these days are the lousiest pile of trash I have ever listened to." He ought to know. He has to sing four or five of them every week on the Hit Parade. Sinatra blames the record ban: "The good song writers just are not releasing their tunes because they cannot make money from songs without the aid of records."

•

The Salvation Army Earlscourt Citadel Band presented the Harvey Perrin Choir in a Christmas festival of song in Toronto's Northern Vocational School on Dec. 20 at 8.15 p.m.

U.S. Composer

Musical activities on a busy schedule are taking composer Aaron Copland across the continent this season. He has just left for the west coast to begin work on the score of William Wyler's new film, "The Heiress", currently in production at Paramount. Before leaving, he handed Benny Goodman his just-completed Concerto for Clarinet and Orchestra. Commissioned some time ago, the work will be given its first performance by Goodman, possibly late this season. En route, Copland will hear the world première of his most recent work, "Children's Suite" from "The Red Pony," orchestral suite taken from his score for John Steinbeck's new film "The Red Pony". Commissioned by Efrem Kurtz, the Suite received its first performance on November 1 with the Houston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Kurtz conducting.

•

The London (Eng.) Contemporary Music Centre will give the first concert performance of Benjamin Britten's "A Charm of Lullabies" in London on February 8, 1949. It will be sung by Nancy Evans who will be accompanied by the composer. Other works in the Centre's winter programs are Bartok's "Sonata" for solo violin, to be played by Frederick Grinke and John Ireland's "Fantasy Sonata" for clarinet and piano, in which Frederick Thurston will be accompanied by the composer.

•

The talented young Toronto musicians—Morry Kernerman, violinist, and Victor Feldbrill, performed with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at a Secondary Schools Concert last month, Kernerman played the Violin Concerto of Ernest Bloch, which he had introduced to Toronto audiences at the Conservatory closing concert last May, and Feldbrill directed the orchestra in the "Euryanthe" Overture of Weber and Mozart's D major "Haffner" Symphony.

•

John Beckwith, pianist and publicity director of the Royal Conservatory of Music, will present a recital of Bach-Beckwith-Ravel compositions at the Conservatory's Concert Hall, Jan. 6 at 8.15 p.m., Arthur Bartlett, tenor.

A young Winnipegger, Lorne Munroe, appeared on the Wilmington (Del.) Society of Fine Arts program last month, playing the ancient viola da gamba as soloist with an ensemble. The works were by 17th century composer Johann Schenk.

•

In Polish cultural life the year 1949 is being entirely dedicated to the commemoration of the great Polish composer Frederick Chopin. During the year, officially being called "The Year of Chopin, 1949," the Polish nation will honor the memory of this pianist through numerous manifestations on an international scale. Events in other European nations will be conducted also. For example, the Feb. 24 concert at the Warsaw Conservatory will be performed by one of the students of the Conservatory, in commemoration of Chopin's first concert in Warsaw in 1818. The concert on March 17, by Jan Hoffman in London, will be in commemoration of the concert of 1830.

•

The Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto, regrets that, owing to the illness of one of the participants, the "Five O'Clock" concert scheduled for January 12 has had to be postponed. Subscribers will be notified as soon as a definite substitute date has been arranged. The next concert in the series will be on January 26, when the artists will be Norah Drewett and Geza de Kresz.

•

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Choir, Toronto, under the direction of Mr. Gerald Bales, presented a varied program of Christmas music on Monday, December 20. The soloists were Margaret Harris, soprano; Joan Brabant, contralto; William Thompson, tenor; and Douglas Abbott, baritone.

Jean Dickenson, popular radio and concert stage soprano, will be guest artist at the Toronto Symphony "Pop" concert on Friday, Jan. 14.

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FILM PARADE

On The Whole Hollywood Had A Good Average Year In 1948

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THERE are constant rumors that Hollywood's spendthrift policy has at last run it into the ground and that the industry is facing a major depression. Yet the lines continue to form at the box office, even when the weather is bad and the picture very little better. The big new luxury houses appear to be doing a brisk business and the juvenile matinee crowd still packs into the neighborhood theatre. There is very little outward sign that after years of war boom squandering Hollywood at last is reaping the wild wind. Most of the panic in fact seems to originate in the Industry itself, which obviously lives in a state of nervous terror lest business fall out of the supercolossal bracket into the merely colossal.

In the meantime Hollywood continues to follow its familiar policy of limited experiment combined with unlimited expenditure.

"We've been coasting along on a drunken market and now we realize we have to make pictures for a steady market," a Hollywood executive told me worriedly early last spring.

That was eight months ago but apart from two outstanding productions, "Johnny Belinda" and "The Snake Pit," there has been little sign since of any major change in policy. The fact is that Hollywood, as compared with most industries, always has a steady market, and the patronage depends less on the quality of the product than on the state of the national pocket-book. At that, even when profits are lowest they are still on a scale to dazzle any other group of stock-holders in the world.

Respectable Showing

On the whole, 1948 was a good average Hollywood year. There was a respectable showing of Hollywood at its best—*e.g.*, "The Treasure of Sierra Madre," "The Search," "Another Part of the Forest," "Rachel and the Stranger," "Rope," "Red River," "Johnny Belinda" and "The Snake Pit." In addition there was a generous showing of highly entertaining films which suffered to only a minor extent from Hollywood's inveterate habit of daytime fantasy. The latter group included "Sorry, Wrong Number," "Key Largo," "The Time of Your Life," "June Bride," "A Foreign Affair," "Naked City," "Call Northside 777."

The usual number of routine elaborate productions turned up—"Easter Parade," "The Pirate," "The Secret Life of Walter Mitty," and practically everything starring Betty Grable. Obviously this type of film, put together at enormous expense and with a minimum of adventurousness, supplies a standard need.

There were, too, inevitable repetitions of popular formulae, such as "Good Sam," "Road House," "Luxury Liner," "Tap Roots," etc. And finally there were the downright bad or dull films of which my most painful memories are "An Innocent Affair," "Rogues' Regiment," "Winter Meeting" and "A Date With Judy."

In "Johnny Belinda" and "The Snake Pit," however, Hollywood showed heartening signs of emerging from its shadow world and facing a little the harshness of reality. "Johnny Belinda" was highly fictitious melodrama, but the people within its ready-made framework were recognizable and moving. The camera as it revealed the village folk of a little Nova Scotia community was at once sensitive and unsparing, and the whole picture reminded one afresh how little it takes of the precious salt of reality to make the difference between mediocrity and distinction.

"The Snake Pit" is an even more startling indication that Hollywood is increasing in boldness and maturity. The Industry has been playing for years with the more photogenic aspects of mental disorder; but in "The Snake Pit" it has actually invaded the mental wards for a study of insanity that is clinical in its accuracy and horrifying detail. One may quarrel with the picture's conclusion, which seems to be that schizophrenia will yield to psycho-analysis almost as readily as a bad headache does to a stiff dose of aspirin. But the facts it dodges are less important than the fearful truth it faces through sequence after sequence of human anguish and distraction.

On the whole Hollywood didn't come off with quite so mortifying a record in 1948 as it did in the preceding year when most of the awards and acclaim went to products of foreign studios. There was, to be sure, Laurence Olivier's "Hamlet"; but "Hamlet" was incomparable by any standards, including the standards of British studios. Apart from "Hamlet" and the impressive though uneven "Oliver Twist," few films of any great consequence reached us from the English studios in 1948. Some (*e.g.*, "Dulcimer Street") were pleasantly entertaining in the leisurely British fashion. Others, such as "Blanche Fury" and "Woman Hater", seemed to be adapted to the special public for which "The Duchess" wrote so tirelessly and accommodatingly a generation and a half ago. While high in snob value they were rather low in literacy.

With the new season opening on a threatened box office slump, movie executives everywhere are probably holding high tension conferences on how to improve their pictures in the coming year. "Improvement" in the past has nearly always taken the form of more elaborate productions with costlier aggregates of stars. There are simpler ways of improving pictures than this, and perhaps some of the brighter minds in the studios will hit on them before 1949 ends.

SWIFT REVIEW

HAMLET. Laurence Olivier's superb screen version of the Shakespearean classic.

JOHNNY BELINDA. Way Down East melodrama distinguished by some surprising moments of honest and moving realism. With Jane Wyman, Lew Ayres.

MISS TATLOCK'S MILLIONS. A complicated comedy involving lunacy, impersonation and a touch of incest. The material is handled with immoderate high spirits but only moderate success. With John Lund, Wanda Hendrix.

RED RIVER. A virile Western in which Director Howard Hawks displays his masterly talent for handling men, action, herds and landscape.

• •

INDIAN PIPES

AND to this day they're known as Indian Pipes
For legend has it that they grow
Only on soil a Red Man's foot has trod;
If that is so,
The one who walked my woods so long ago
Missed many steps the morn he walked abroad,
Or fell his feet so lightly on the sod
They left no mark,
No smouldering spark
That in the dormant centuries still ahead
Would raise these ghostly fingers from the dead?
Perhaps he stepped with such gargantuan stride
He only touched the woods on either side
And with his next move bridged the little mere
To land upon the lonely mountain slope,
A bounding antelope
Who sprang in fear.

And climbing there this August afternoon,
I found a clump of pipes within the gloom
And solitude
Of the deep, wind-haunted wood.
No doubt the Indian stood
A moment on this spot,
Perhaps the day was hot,
To get his breath,
To cool his brow,
Somehow,
Before renewing those immeasureable paces
That left t h e s e unpremeditated traces,
These pipes of snow
That only grow
In places where the Red Man's foot once trod
And where he roamed an unmolested god.
Tradition has it, that's the reason why,
They're known as Indian Pipes to passers by.

ARTHUR S. BOURINOT

—*Photo by David H. Knight*

"Iglesia de San Francisco" by W. J. B. Newcombe from his recent exhibition of Mexican scenes at the Gavin Henderson Galleries in Toronto.

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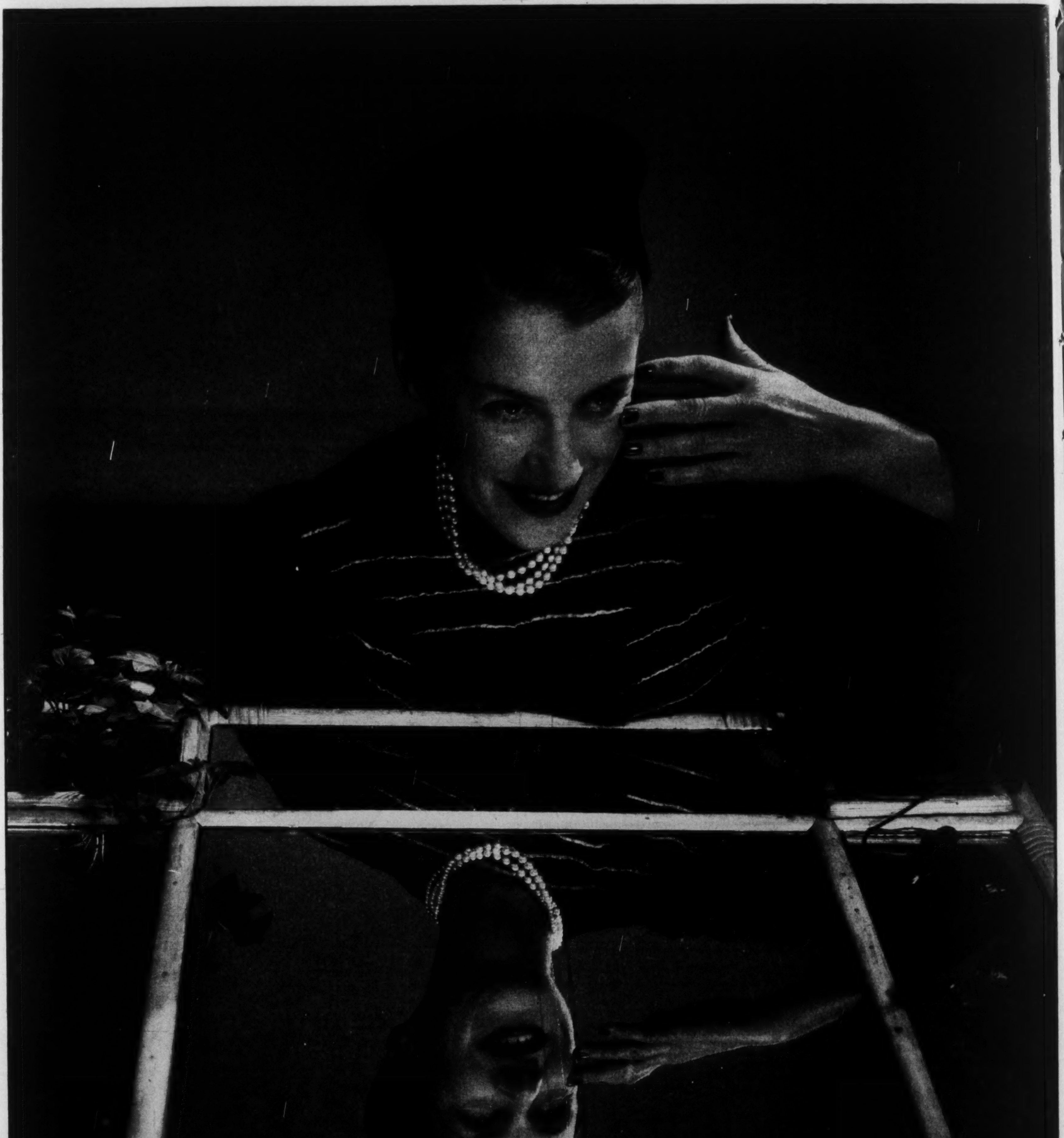
WORLD OF WOMEN



Photograph by Karsh

Comedienne . . . Beatrice Lillie, Canadian-born actress, whose astringent, delightfully cock-eyed style of acting has taken her to the heights of musical comedy fame. Since making her first appearance at the Alhambra in London, England, her name has added lustre to a long list of British and American productions. In private life Miss Lillie is Lady Peel.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

FANS

Every Day Is Ladies' Day for Pro Sports

By PHIL STONE

BOBBIE ROSENFELD, leading woman sportswriter states that "women as sport spectators have given the 'gate' a tremendous lift." And Jack Dempsey, former heavyweight champion of the world, among other leading sports people, admits that Miss Rosenfeld is right. "Some of the major sports events owe their lush existence to women spectators," Dempsey says.

Dempsey further agrees that feminine fans prefer sports of the legal-mayhem variety. "The lovely ladies," he says, "are interested only when someone is in imminent danger of being killed. Look at the sports that get a heavy consistent play from the feminine trade: boxing, football, horse-racing, hockey and wrestling. The dolls dearly love these blood-and-thunder exercises for the enchanting contingency that at least one of the adorable athletes will get his large, well-shaped ears knocked off or that a lump of meat, bone and hair will be left for dead in the arena."

The former champion who now travels across the United States and Canada as a wrestling referee does not concur that women in sport are more sportsmanlike than men. He says: "Yes and no. Women may be more enthused and have a greater desire to win than Mere Male. But, while no man likes to lose, a woman has a passionate and positive hatred for seeing somebody win at her expense. She takes defeat as a personal affront."

It is with woman's graduation as a full-fledged sports fan and the cause and effect of such "maturity" however, that this article concerns itself. Leading sports promoters agree that without the patronage of women, sports today would be sorry things. Bleachers and grandstands would be half-empty or less. The adoption by women of full-time sports-event attendance has saved many a sports entrepreneur from failure.

Merry Tinkle

By her attendance at games, Milady automatically adds two ticket sales for the box office, since few, if any, women, come unescorted to baseball, hockey or football games, boxing or wrestling matches. But they do come with their husbands or friends, and that's what is making the promoter's cash-register tinkle merrily.

Frank Tunney, one of Canada's leading promoters of sports events, the man who stages boxing and wrestling shows at Toronto's Maple Leaf Gardens and other leading Canadian centres, agrees that women today are making life much more profitable for the fellow who sponsors sports events. "Also," adds Mr. Tunney, "by their attendance at games and matches, women have made it necessary for promoters to 'pretty-up' their arenas and stadiums. The old days of sawdust on the floor; of hard-boiled characters being in the majority; of paint peeled walls; of general disorder at sports events—has gone.

"Today we have to supply comfortable seats. Brightly painted, clean walls. We discourage the gamblers and racketeers. We offer courteous ushers and usherettes. Arenas and stadiums today are generally such that no man would be ashamed to bring his wife into them. And in these times, with the complete emancipation of women—it's a case where the woman talks the man into taking her to see a fight or hockey game, instead of the way it used to be—the man snuck out by himself or else promised the little woman that he'd play bridge the next night or wash the dishes for a week if she'd let him go see Spike McDuff fight Killer Bull."

In this writer's family he has personal evidence of the all-out woman sports fan. The Little Woman can tell you the name of each player on the Maple Leaf hockey club line-up and she does not need to see their sweater numbers for identification. It is the same way with baseball. She fully understands and appreciates this game's many strategies and she certainly knows a double-play from a touchdown!

Crazy About Bill

Knowing that the wife's fondness for sports developed from our own love of the games, we sought elsewhere to find out why the femmes had become such avid sport fans. So we asked several women and the reasons seem to be as follows:

1. "I got tired of going to shows by myself while my husband went off to see some sports event. He wouldn't give in so I had to. Now I'm glad I did for I really get a kick out of the action that most games provide."
2. "I'm just kee-razy about Bill Ezinicki . . . ."
3. "These wrestling matches provide me with more fun and thrills than any other entertainment I know."
4. "I got weary of the same old things—movies, cards, dancing. . . ."
5. "Ooooh—that Whipper Watson!"

Incidentally, we'd like to add our own sixth reason, one that we have observed time and again, especially at the hockey matches. Once the women began to attend sports events the old feminine game cropped up. What game? The sport of seeing how the others were dressed, or "Look at what she married!" Or the chance to show off a new ensemble. There's still many a clothes-horse among the serious female sports fan.

Box-Office Bargain

Hockey has always been a drawing card for the female trade, but baseball, for one, did poorly women-wise until "Ladies' Nights" were introduced. This box-office bargain, whereby a male customer paying a regular admission could bring in the Woman in his Life for free or for low cost, induced many a female, always the bargain-hunter, to taste the thrills of baseball. At first only one night a week might be designated as a "Ladies' Night," but with the growing attendance of women, promoters wisely expanded the attraction to all nights except Saturdays and holidays. Today at the ball-parks, there are often as many women as men.

From baseball the ladies gravitated into the other sports, some of which, wrestling particularly, also originally offered special admissions for ladies. Now the women were in and promoters found that when a gal takes something up she does it thoroughly. The ladies liked this something different, this speedy action, this flare and color, this wild crowd excitement, these handsome and muscular young athletes, that sport offered.

Horse-racing is really becoming the Sport of Queens. We'll wager that on a week-day, this sport that was once wholly man's, entices as many female patrons as it does males. While hubby is working wifie is at the track betting what he's working to make. Most of the ladies are cautious bettors, wagering only on the favorites and making small bets. But there are those who lay it in heavily, as the sport expression goes, and there are also woman touts! We ran into one not so long ago while visiting Dufferin race track.

This femme was about 50, plainly dressed, and she said: "The first race looks tough, doesn't it?"

We lifted the nose from the *Racing Form* and said with polite astonishment, for we didn't know the lady, "Yes, it does."

"Who do you like?" she asked.

We mentioned a horse.

"I like so-and-so," she whispered. "He had a wonderful workout this morning. I think if you took him and so-and-so in the second race that you'd win the Daily Double!"

"You do?"

"Yes, a lot of the boys told me that so-and-so was a 'shoo-in' in the second. You might make yourself a few hundred dollars."

"Well, that's very nice of you to come along to a perfect stranger and pass out this information," we remarked gallantly.

"Oh, that's O.K.," she said, "but do you know what happened to me?"

"No-o-o. . ."

"I came away from the house without my purse and I've no money to bet with!"

"That's tough," we consoled.

"I wonder," she wondered, "if you'd like to buy me a Double ticket on those two horses I told you about. I'm sure they'll win and I'll meet you right back here and give you the two dollars!"

"Excuse me," we said, not so gallantly, "but I only come down here for the fresh air. Good day."

Yes, it's an amazing thing how women take over a situation when they become interested. They sit on the street cars reading *Racing Forms* like veterans. They jab needles, hatpins and old corset stays into wrestlers. They throw programs at hockey referees. They insinuate that baseball umpires' parents weren't legally married.

In short, they're sports fans.

And how the promoters and the box-offices love it!

• •

SPRING CLEANING

THE snow is melting in the streets.
My heart is steeped in age.
The common sounds of daily life
Are echoed through a page.
The book unfolds too slowly for my wish.

The windowsill is green and cracked.
It falls off to meet the wall.
I hear strange footsteps on the stairs.
They clatter up the hall.
This spring has an apartment-smell of staleness.

The porch is weak, with broken rails.
The chimney's smoke is faint.
The flowerpatch on the rug is worn;
Everything needs paint.
There are new oranges in a bowl.

Furniture is out of place,
Moved to reveal the dust.
The radiator cap is cold;
It will not turn for rust.
I am old with repeated habit.

I must resolve to take the curtains down,
And beat the rugs at the back door.
I'll look through old letters in the attic
And bend to scrub the floor.
All springs are the same to me.

MARGARET E. COULBY

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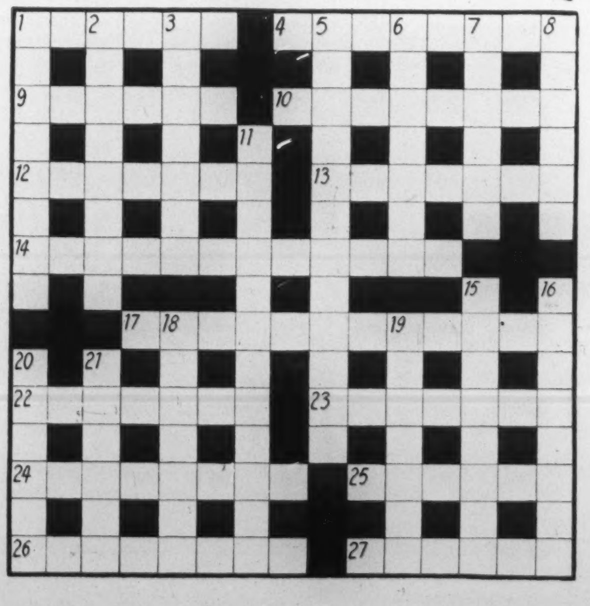
4. Rush-hour deportment (not recommended when carrying eggs) (8)
9. Lets (6)
10. Ach! sehr gut mit Bier. (8)
12. Gallant Ernest carries a light within. (7)
13. When the midget was expected to arrive? (7)
14. With which the Bard closed the Christmas season. (7, 5)
17. We hope it will be for you. (5, 3, 4)
22. Negative in there. (7)
23. The Kreutzer Sonata was written by him. (7)
24. Dutiful, I go to bed about ten with O, such a head! (8)
25. This starts father bobbing up and down. (6)
26. A bit late in the day for this. (8)
27. Little Edward takes a rest. (6)

DOWN

1. Hal's lost the onions. (8)
2. Dervish who sounds like a date carrier. (8)
3. Turn it over today. (3, 4)
5. See 21. (12)
6. O I chant in an ancient capital of Greek Kings of Syria. (7)
7. Baa baa. (6)
8. Saa. (6)
11. A chap under one should not be left this way. (12)
15. Put to sleep seven times. (8)
16. "A common . . . . silvers everything, All in a twilight". (Andrea Del Sarto: R. Browning) (8)
18. Not a believer in 5. (7)
19. Speed out the old year, this in the new. (7)
20. It's felt by the foot. (6)
21. A creed of 5 is nice to a point. (6)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 and 31. Compliments of the season
9. Coo
10. Hedge
11. Liege
12. Satin
13. Turkey
14. Aged
16. Ash
17. Cadet
18. Enemy
20. Talon
21. Ratch
23. Ice
24. Kale
25. Stream
26. Theme
28. Ovule
29. Noose
30. Ale
31. See 1

DOWN

2. Ordered
3. Present
4. Idle
5. Evergreens
6. Tuesday
7. Down the chimney
8. White Christmas
9. Catnap
15. Belly-laugh
19. Recede
20. Take-off
21. Rotunda
22. Tremolo
27. Tess

CONCERNING FOOD

Act One: Soup du Jour

By MARJORY THOMPSON FLINT

SOUP is rightfully considered the curtain-raiser for the meal to come and as such it should be good. It stimulates the appetite and at the same time provides some nourishment—which helps to put everyone in good humor. The first course is important. When you're hungry you pay more attention to what you are eating, and nothing is more disappointing than a bowl of thin lukewarm soup without much character.

We are most interested however, in soups served as the main course poor-man style. Probably the custom of serving soup as the *pièce de résistance* for at least one of the three daily meals developed because of the high cost of meat in some countries—certainly a rich flavored soup developed from a small amount of meat is a dish to be prized. Main course soups have a definite place in the weekly menus particularly in homes where three meals a day are in order. Luncheons or suppers are always a problem to the menu maker since the typical luncheon dishes such as beans, eggs, spaghetti, etc., tend to become very monotonous if used too frequently, and you can't always count on slices of cold roast to eke out the ration.

The soup-sandwich combination is always good for luncheon and the excellent canned soups available make it easy for the homemaker to produce satisfying luncheon dishes with a twist of the opener. Right here we might say that the idea of wrestling with a shin bone for two days to produce 3 quarts of brown stock has absolutely no appeal for us. Very few housewives have the time, stove space or patience for such shenanigans, particularly when you have it in a tin or cube ready for immediate use. A little imagination plus a good sense of seasoning can turn the factory-made product into a masterpiece of culinary art.

Service for a main course soup can be most interesting if you own a tureen with matching rimmed soup plates. These are in evidence this year both in the finest dinnerware and less expensive open stock patterns. We are the proud possessors of a soup tureen (capacity 5 pints) which belonged to a great-great grandmother. It is of the white ironstone chinaware type, nicely proportioned with fluted sides and wisps of grain for decoration. Less understanding friends view it rather glumly and silently consign it to the lower right hand compartment of the washstand but we hasten to point out that it has a matching ladle and lid which fits over it, so their conjecture is all wrong.

Naturally, a main course soup has to be substantial and hearty to fulfil the requirements of a meal and what you serve with it is very important. Plain bread seems rather uninteresting unless it is homemade and just recently removed from the oven—hot French bread, crusty rolls or piles of Melba toast are also very satisfactory. The purees and chowders in the soup family are quite obviously suited to the main course treatment and we offer you three of our favorites.

Clam Chowder
(*No particular style*)

We refuse to become embroiled in any international argument about making clam chowder with or without tomatoes—we just happen to like it without. Also we make no apologies for using canned clams instead of shucking two or three dozen soft shelled live ones.

2 cups diced raw potatoes
6 strips side bacon, diced
2/3 cup diced onion
1 cup minced, drained clams (approximate amount from 1-16 oz. tin clams)
Salt, pepper and flour
2½ cups milk
1 tbsp. butter
1 tbsp. flour
1 cup clam juice
2 tbsp. chopped parsley

Parboil the diced potatoes for 5 minutes in boiling water to cover; drain and place in stew kettle or saucepan. Fry bacon until crisp; remove and fry onion slowly in bacon fat until tender and golden. Add bacon and onion to potatoes and sprinkle with salt and pepper and dredge with flour. Add the clams and then the milk. Heat to boiling point then reduce heat and let it simmer for 10-15 minutes. Melt butter, combine with flour and stir in the clam juice and cook stirring constantly until thickened. Add to chowder just before serving along with the chopped parsley. Taste for seasonings and add Worcestershire sauce if desired. Yield: 6 cups chowder.

Note—Use pasteurized whole or skim milk rather than homogenized milk since it tends to "curdle" (in appearance only) when brought to the boiling point.

Nice to serve with it for a dinner: vegetable relishes — celery hearts, carrot sticks and radishes, pilot crackers, crusty rolls and lemon chiffon pie.

Puree of Lima Beans
(*With wieners*)

1 cup dried lima beans
6 cups cold water
1 medium onion, sliced
1½ tsp. salt
Pepper
¼ tsp. dry mustard
1 tbsp. butter, melted
1 tbsp. flour
4 wieners, sliced

Pick over beans and soak for 4 hours or overnight. Drain and place in kettle with the 6 cups water, onion, salt, pepper and mustard. Cover and bring to a boil and then simmer gently for 2 hours or until the beans are tender. Rub through a coarse sieve and reheat. Stir in the melted butter and flour combined and add the sliced wieners. Cook uncovered until the soup is the desired consistency. Taste for seasonings. A lot depends on the wieners—if they are highly seasoned nothing else may be needed, otherwise a teaspoon or more of Worcestershire sauce will improve the flavor. Yield: 4 servings.

For luncheon serve with this soup lettuce sandwiches and a baked apple.

Fresh Vegetable Soup
(*With meat balls*)

4 cups canned bouillon undiluted
or
4 cups stock made from bouillon cubes and boiling water
1 tsp. salt

Heat to boiling and add:

1 cup grated onion (2 medium sized)
1 cup grated carrots (1 large)
1 cup grated potatoes (1 large)
½ cup finely diced celery

Use the medium-coarse grater for preparing these vegetables. Grating the onion is a little bothersome but don't weaken—you need all the onion stated in the recipe. Cook vegetables in the broth covered for about 20 minutes.

Meat Balls

½ lb. minced lean beef (about 1 cup)
3 tbsp. milk
2 tbsp. quick cooking oats
½ tsp. salt
½ tsp. celery seed
½ tsp. Worcestershire sauce

Combine all the ingredients and form into small balls about the size of a walnut. Drop into gently boiling soup and simmer for 10 minutes. Season to taste and garnish with parsley. Yield: 5 (8 oz.) cups of soup.

An adequate lunch for the school set could include this soup served with a broiled cheese sandwich open face style, and peach tapioca pudding for dessert.

RECORDS

Arias By Baillie

By JOHN L. WATSON

ISOBEL BAILLIE is certainly one of the most phenomenal sopranos in the world and, in her special field, which is oratorio, she is almost without peer. Her recordings are standard equipment in all musically minded English homes but on this continent she is much less well-known, perhaps because neither the stuff she sings nor the way she sings it could possibly be called "popular". It is a matter for rejoicing, therefore, to see that Columbia have come out with a Canadian pressing of some of Miss Baillie's loveliest English records. These are contained in an album entitled "Arias by Isobel Baillie" (D222) and include "Flocks in Pastures Green Abiding" from the Cantata "Sheep May Safely Graze", and "My Heart Ever Faithful" from the Cantata No. 68, by Bach; "Let the Bright Seraphim" from "Samson", and "Art Thou Troubled" from "Rodelinda", by Handel; and "With Verdure Clad" from "The Creation" by Haydn.

Miss Baillie performs this majestic music with that same sort of lucid and well-aimed musical intelligence that Lemnitz brings to bear on Mozart arias or Maggie Teyte on French art songs. The recording is clean and precise and the album is an artistic success in the best sense of the term.

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The recording of the "Concerto in C Minor for Piano and Orchestra" by Healey Willan, which was made a couple of years ago by the C.B.C. International Service for distribution to embassies and consulates abroad, has been issued for general release by RCA-Victor (DM 1229). Although the pressing is by no means perfect with respect to instrumental balance, it contains an extremely able performance by Agnes Butcher and a C.B.C. Orchestra conducted by Jean-Marie Beaudet. Not only those who wish to pay their respects to this country's most distinguished composer, but also those who can still be stimulated by a restrained and scholarly neo-Romanticism, are urged to buy the album—for themselves and for their friends.

It Defies Analysis

Probably no other symphony of Beethoven is quite so difficult to understand, to interpret and to comment on as the "Eroica". It is the bane of scholars and laymen alike, defying analysis and grudgingly acknowledging acquaintance. It is neither juvenile, in the sense that its two predecessors are (for Beethoven) juvenile, nor full-blown, in the way that the symphonies from No. 5 on are full-blown. It is simply genius poised on the delicate balance between youth and maturity.

The best recording of the "Eroica" is still that of Herr Doktor Weingartner but the new Victor recording (DM 1161) by Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony is an amiable substitute. Mr. Koussevitzky's interpretation is rather mid-nineteenth century at times and his beat is inclined to get a trifle out-of-hand but, all-in-all, the recording is an excellent one: clear, resonant and free from surface noise (and other reminders of the Shed at Tanglewood!)

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"Ezio Pinza in Popular Italian Songs" is exactly what it sounds like: inconsequential music interpreted by an absolutely first-rate singer. I am not a folk-song enthusiast but I am an admirer of Mr. Pinza and I must confess that he makes a good deal of these immensely pleasant but relatively unimportant *canzoni*. The recording is satisfactory but not exceptionally good.

Raoul Jobin, Canadian-born Met tenor, will be guest artist at Toronto Symphony's "Pop" on January 7.

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A comprehensive new list of Foreign-Language Records has been issued by Columbia (Series "F"). They include traditional music, folk-songs and folk-dances from Germany, Italy, Russia, Poland, Portugal, Greece, Hungary, Palestine, Latin America, etc.

Defect Remedied

Tschaikowsky's prodigious ballet, "The Sleeping Beauty", is known to most of us only through presentations of the two excerpts "Aurora's Wedding" and "Princess Aurora". The entire work has been performed only once outside of Russia—in London in 1921—and, consequently, a good deal of the music is relatively unfamiliar to balletomanes on this continent. To remedy this defect, Leopold Stokowski has assembled a group of the most colorful numbers from the score of the opera and recorded them in the new album "Sleeping Beauty Ballet" (DM 1205). This is one of the series of RCA-Victor "Recordramas", which means that the album is decked out with a handsomely illustrated foreword, consisting, in this case, of an introduction and a detailed account of the action written by Mr. Stokowski.

Much of the music in this new album is exquisitely wrought and much of it, inevitably, is tiresome and prosy. Quite naturally, it sounds a good deal less impressive by itself than it does in its proper theatrical setting but, in the main, it is attractive and entertaining. The performance is an elegant one and the recording is reasonably competent, though somewhat deficient in sonority.

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The superbly talented "Quatuor Alouette" of Montreal have made a recording for Victor's French series which, if it had been more expertly pressed, might have been a minor triumph. They sing "La Légende Dorée", a group of six *chansons* drawn from a collection of troubadours' songs which were based on the writings of the thirteenth-century Dominican Friar, Jacobus de Voragine. These charmingly ingenuous little carols have been most skilfully arranged by the well-known Canadian composer, Oscar O'Brien and are quite stunningly performed by the quartet, one of the best of its kind in this or any other country. Unfortunately the recording is harsh and gritty and quite out of keeping with the nature of the music.

Singles

New singles include a spirited, though not exactly abandoned, performance of "The Dance of the Seven Veils" from Strauss's "Salome," by Sir Thomas Beecham and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra (Victor 12-0344), and two new offerings by Miss Gladys Swarthout: "How Do I Love Thee", by William Roy, a sentimental drawing-room ballad which she sings as well as it deserves to be sung; and "Le Chemin de l'Amour," by Francis Poulen, a decidedly unsentimental waltz-song which she sings very badly indeed. (Victor 10-1422).

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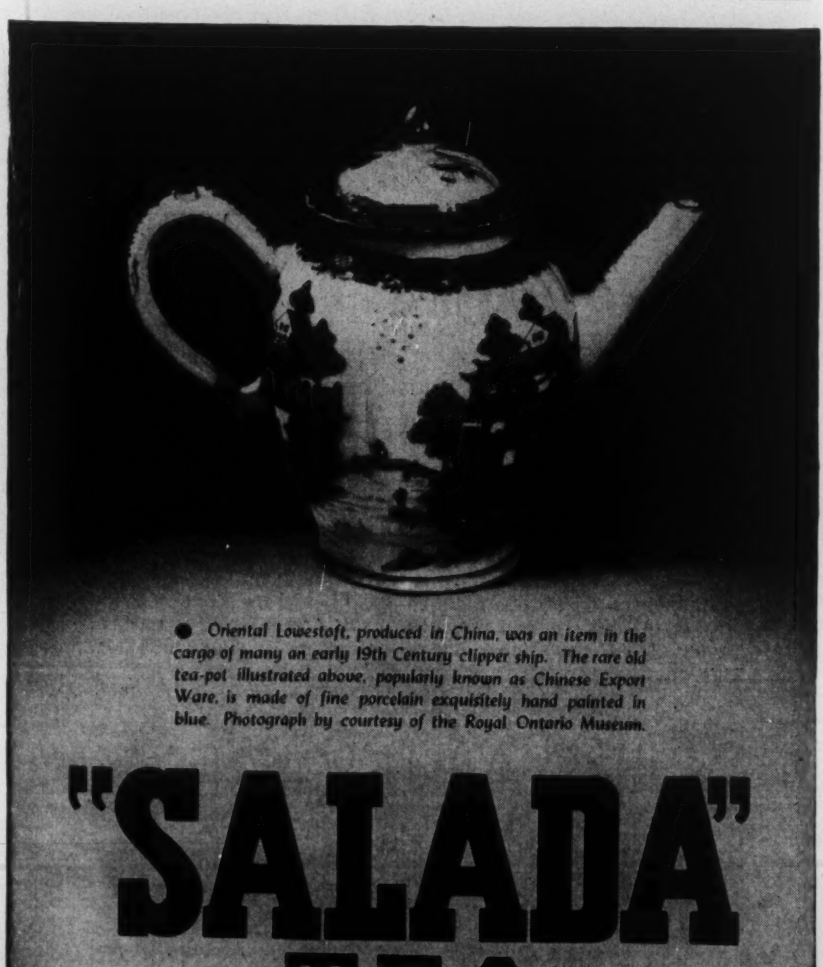
Collectors will be very glad that an agreement has been reached between the record producers and the American Federation of Musicians and that in consequence new records are being made in the U.S. for the first time since the end of 1947. A fund has been instituted to be financed by the payment of a royalty on every record sold, which will be used to provide extra work for musicians in need of it by inaugurating series of school and community concerts. The arrangement is much the same as prevailed before the A.F. of M. benevolent fund was outlawed by the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.



THE OTHER PAGE

Square On The Hypotenuse

By L. E. G. UPPER

NOT long ago I read one of Mr. J. V. McAree's columns in which he described the life of his father, a surveyor. Far be it from me to asperse the father of so amiable a gentleman as Mr. McAree. I could not help thinking, though, as I read, that while surveyors as individuals are men to be highly respected, THE SURVEYOR in the abstract has inflicted and is daily inflicting upon this country wrongs from which it can never recover. These all derive as I hope to show, from the square on the hypotenuse.

Few people, I imagine, are aware that they are daily tyrannized over and put to huge expense by this fifth columnist amongst us, of whom most have never heard, this saboteur, the square on the hypotenuse. Such, however, is undoubtedly the case.

Not long ago, I made one of my periodic excursions into the lovely Ontario countryside. We swept along the long, straight road back from Lake Ontario, breasting the hills and diving down into the hollows. Then, as we got into the granite of the Canadian Shield, the road could no longer follow the survey lines and began to dodge among the rocks. Comment was made on the picturesqueness of a winding road. A young lady of eight in the car sagely remarked that "Maybe we would find a secret" on such a road. And, indeed, we did find a secret: we found an abandoned mica mine. The old shaft was filled with water and débris. Into it the previous autumn a man of sixty had fallen but, all alone as he was, he had pulled himself out and saved his life. "There's the old fellow now, sitting on the verandah", exclaimed the young man who had shown us the mine, pointing up to the summer cottage which now sits on the mine property. Valiant men back there! And we found the more open secrets of the region, little lakes and flower-filled woods and vistas.

All these we found because, there, nature had defeated the surveyor and had banished the square on the hypotenuse.

Among the less conspicuous but more obnoxious consequences of the American Revolution were the opportunities for sheer virtuosity given to the overly - intellectual brain of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson could not stop short at political philosophy but had to go on to geometry. He sat down at his desk and drew out a square, which he subdivided into six smaller squares one way, and six the other. This was the origin of the famous six by six township into which Jefferson's surveyors cut up the country west of the Appalachians clean through to the Rockies. It was a convenient system for locating farms on the vast flat plains of the west, and it stamped the checker board on this continent as firmly as the rivers cut their valleys.

The international border was not sufficient to keep it out. Upper Canadian Loyalists were properly suspicious of all things American, including systems of survey. They feared the Americans even while these latter were bringing them gifts. And well they might, for no more dreadful Trojan horse was ever introduced than the Jeffersonian survey. Of course Loyalists would not admit that they had copied anything from the damned Yankees. They proved their originality, therefore, by making their Upper Canadian townships, not six by six, but six by ten.

Having maltreated the original conception in other directions, such as "concessions" of non-uniform width, they tried to make some accommodation with nature (which had built Ontario on the triangular plan rather than on the square) by putting in three-cornered pieces here and there, which they called "gores". Ontario today is full of "gores" and of roads which run at various deviations from north and south. Our old surveyors only managed to "true up" the irregularly rectangular townships by inserting into the side-roads the celebrated Ontario "jog", which later surveyors, even when they were covering side-roads with asphalt, rarely could summon up courage to eliminate. As a result, some of our high-speed highways still take sudden astonishing right-angled turns before deciding to get on.

OF course the surveyor has improved his craft since those days; now, unlike the old hands, he never makes a mistake; he is capable of a mathematically straight line over hundreds of miles. But when he gets to road building, he would never think of allowing himself to indulge in an extravagance like that. Go up to the flat country west of Cochrane, or better still out on the western plains, and you will discover that it is not so much straight lines that the road building surveyor loves, as right angles. You go tearing across a perfectly open flat stretch for a few miles and then suddenly, your magnificent new road, not a house or a tree in sight, let alone a hill, swings suddenly around a right angle, and off you go changing direction from the Pacific Ocean to the North Pole. You get a little nearer to the Pole and then with equal suddenness, you are routed back to the Pacific Ocean. And so you go across the continent, inching forward like the knight on a chessboard.

All surveyors suffer from rightangularitis. They are so badly infected by it that neither hill nor swamp, river nor lake, suffice to deflect them: the earth must be surveyed into squares, that is all on earth they know or need to know. As the old north country ballad has it:

"The surveyor's out to run the line,
He's paid to take the shortest cut.
With chain and axe, o'er moor or mine,
He'll bull it through or rupture an abdominal duct".

I know a lovely stretch of lake shore up in the north country where for ten miles the grey rocks come out to end in great cliffs at the water's edge. There are in this ten miles perhaps half a dozen places where nature has provided an easy roadway to the water. The good surveyors however, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left, have run all the road allowances over the top of the cliffs, and the public is forever debarred access to that lake shore. Again, I know a little north-country town, set, as so many of them are, among the irregular granite knobs of the Shield. Here too, rightangularitis has damaged the pretty little place beyond recall. There is one right-angled intersection up on the very top of a granite knob. In each direction the road, made with difficulty over the years, slopes steeply down hill. The houses on the four corners are entered at street level and their back doors hang over twenty feet of space. If they could only have kept the surveyors out when the first settlers went in, the settler's cows would have made the roads for them; they would have wound in gentle curves in and out of the granite knobs and mounted by imperceptible grades to the tops. Compare New England, where the cows made the roads, with Ontario, where the surveyors made them. Give me the cow every time.

I wonder if anyone ever stopped to count the cost of rightangularitis. Remember that all our towns and cities, with minor exceptions, are afflicted with it, as well as our countryside. No one in Toronto or Vancouver can go on the simplest errand without walking round two sides of a right-angled triangle. Now just figure this out:

Supposing there are a million automobiles in Canada and that each runs 5,000 miles a year, a conservative figure, at 20 miles of gasoline per gallon, gas costing forty cents a gallon. The total, as anyone can see at a glance, is five thousand million miles, two hundred and fifty million gallons and a hundred million dollars. Now, by the law of averages, applied to this huge mileage, it must come out that every one of these vehicles, travelling our Canadian checker-board of streets and roads, runs every one of its miles around two sides of a square, instead of approximately straight across. If, like a dog crossing a vacant lot, our surveyors had known that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points and had allowed us to go more or less directly to our goals (as one can in a pre-survey city like London), the figures I have put down would have been reduced to 3,674 million miles, 183,710,000 gallons and $73,484,000, a saving of $26,516,000, not to mention the odd cents.

Further to this imposing total, add all the needless steps that our right-angled cities involve, millions of people every day walking two instead of 1.413! Work this sum out in terms of tired legs, time and shoe leather, put on a rate per hour, multiply by 365 and just see where you get!

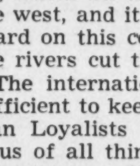
What this country has badly needed, what it never got and what it never will get now, has been a super-surveyor with the sense of the square root of two.

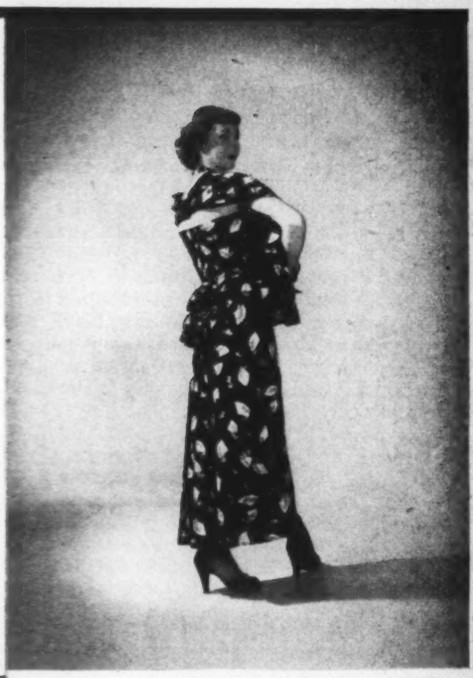
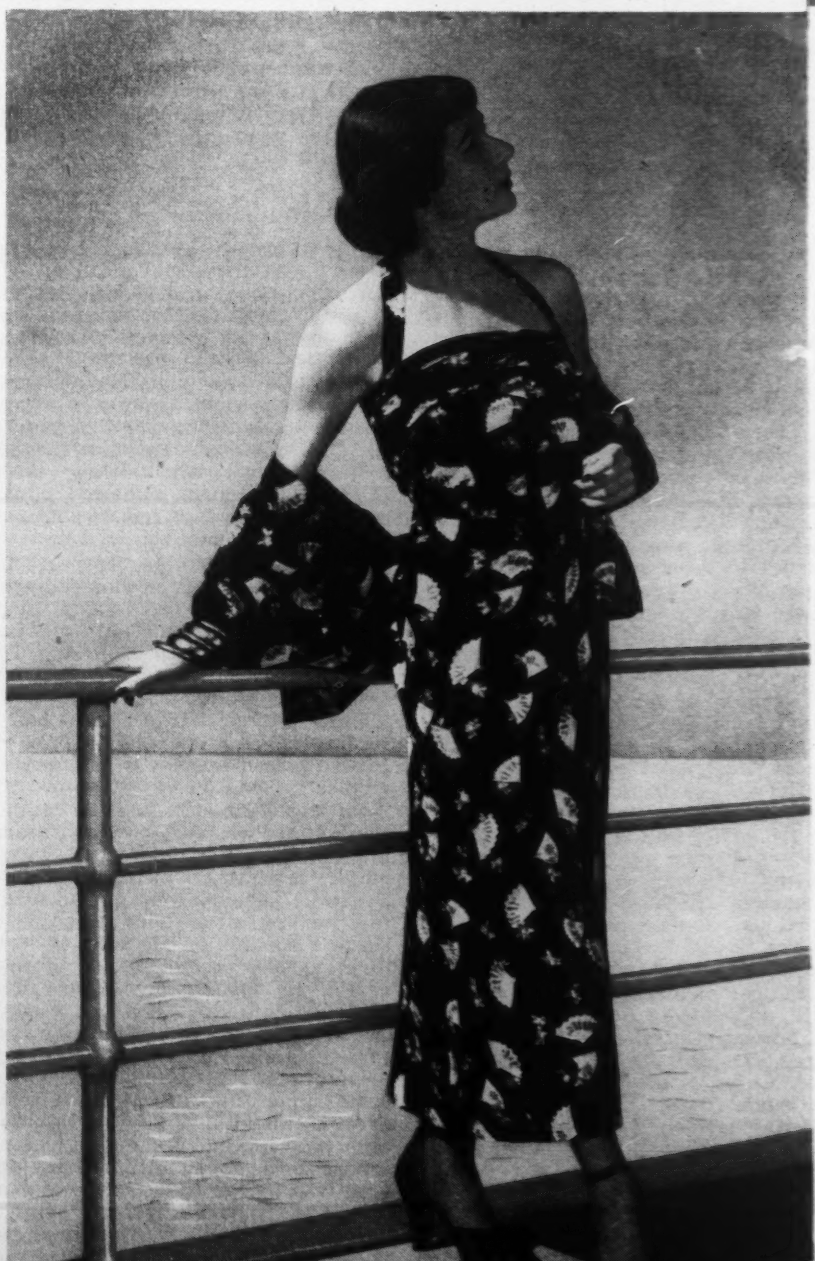
WOODMAN, DO YOUR DUTY

I'M CERTAIN I shall never see
A worse golf hazard than a tree
A tree, whose planter planned a plot
To cut the yardage from my shot.
A tree, a tree, that Nemesis
Whose leafy arms I never miss.
Upon whose bosom there did rain
So many balls I sought in vain.
A tree that may in summer wear
My vanished missiles in her hair.
Bogeys are made by dubs like me.
But never when I hit a tree.

J. E. P.

Ideal Beauty Salon
W. O. WIEGAND
Permanent Waving: Beauty Culture
Hair Goods
58 BLOOR ST. WEST GOLD MEDALIST
Kingsdale 1293 DIPLOMIST


Oriental Cream
GOURAUD
gives a pleasing complexion and alluring loveliness for this important occasion.
White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan



Sun Fashions
BOUND FOR SOUTHERN CLIMES!

Under a cloudless southern sky . . . a sun struck, bare-shoulder dress with a stole as a cover-up for after sundown fun . . . and a bustle-back as saucy as a parakeet's chatter! Representative of the tropical-vivid prints and plains in the cruise wear at

EATON'S

Prices Slackened Towards Year's End, But No Sharp Drop Ahead

By CLARENCE BARBER

A record level of capital expenditures and a steady improvement in our U.S. dollar position were outstanding features of 1948. Both of these developments helped to push prices upwards, with the rise showing signs of slackening at the year's end but with no apparent prospect of any sharp decline.

Clarence Barber, an Assistant Professor at McMaster University, says that despite recent signs of weakness, a number of additions to income should help sustain general business activity in 1949. This will be accompanied by a further tightening of the capital market and a shift towards consumer goods production. Price declines in agricultural products are also in prospect.

THE end of 1948 marks the third full year of postwar prosperity. Looking backward, Canadians can now count nine years of high or rising incomes. Looking forward, signs of recession are observable, but they are counter-balanced by constructive factors which indicate that business activity will be maintained at a satisfactory level during 1949. It seems, in fact, that the entire decade of the forties may go down in history for being as prosperous as the thirties were depressed.

For many, 1948 will be remembered as a year of rising prices. It was also a year in which capital expenditures reached record proportions and one in which Canada took a long step towards a better balance in her trade with the United States. Increases in both prices and production have made it for most farmers the most profitable year in memory.

For 1949 the continuance of construction projects already under way, increased spending for armaments, the promised distribution of perhaps $250 million in Wheat Board surplus to prairie farmers, repayment of close to $300 million in wartime savings, together with possible tax reductions, all suggest that the demand for goods will continue to strain our production facilities. One doubtful prospect is the United States. In that country there have recently been signs of a weakening in activity though Marshall plan aid to Europe and plans for increased armament spending are strong supporting factors.

The price rise which received so much attention during the year—including a Royal Commission Investigation — was actually somewhat slower than in 1947. By the year's end it had shown some signs of slackening. Prices of a number of farm products, the group that had played a major factor in the increase, were lower than a year earlier. Good crops both in Europe and America resulted in a vast improvement in grain supplies and the amount available for export is now at the highest level in several years. But though the price rise has slackened, there seems little prospect of any sharp decline. Government floor prices in the United States and to a lesser extent in Canada are already helping to keep prices up. In fact it can be argued that in both countries governments are now doing more to keep prices up than they are to keep them down.

Capital Outlays

The recent price rise is not unrelated to the boom in capital expenditures Canada is now experiencing. At midyear the Dominion government forecast that public and private investment would reach $3 billion and the price rise since that time may make the final total even higher. Spending for new houses, schools, hospitals, hydro-electric power projects, factories and many other capital goods are all at exceptionally high levels. While the incomes earned in producing investment goods are available for people to spend, there is no immediate flow of goods onto the consumer market. The short-run result is a strong upward pressure on price.

Several features of the way in which the recent investment program has been financed are notable. To begin with it has been financed entirely out of Canadian savings. Canada no longer needs to rely on funds obtained from other countries for her own development. Further, individual savings have played a relatively minor part in the process. Reinvestment of business profits and depreciation allowances has been one of the major sources of funds. A second source has been the substantial surplus of the Dominion government. This has been returned to the capital market by means of debt redemption. One of the primary aims of the government surplus was to remove funds from spending channels and thus slow up inflationary pressure. It is beginning to look as though one of its main effects has been to divert funds from consumer spending to business capital spending. The capital boom might never have reached its present proportions if the surplus had not existed.

Big Drop in 1949

A substantial fall, if not an outright disappearance, of this surplus can be expected in 1949. The repayment of wartime savings, increased expenditures for armaments and any reductions in taxes that occur in the next budget could easily wipe it out. Even now, on a cash basis, the surplus may have largely disappeared. With the improvement in Canada's dollar position the government must advance Canadian funds to the Foreign Exchange Control Board to finance our accumulation of American dollars. This means, in effect, the government has been financing our net investment in other countries.

Both of these factors have an important effect on the Canadian capital market. As long as the Dominion government surplus was being returned to the capital market by the redemption of government securities there was an equal supply of funds available to purchase new securities. But as more and more of this surplus has been diverted to finance the accumulation of foreign exchange the capital market has become increasingly tighter. Business firms are now forced to appeal more directly for individual savings. The chartered banks are a possible alternative, but at the advice of the Bank of Canada they tightened up on new lending during 1948 and as long as spending pressures are high this is likely to continue. Some firms may find themselves forced to postpone their projects for lack of funds.

But before that stage is reached we will undoubtedly see severe testing of present interest rates. Some business firms still have government securities on hand which they can sell to obtain funds. Others are already offering new issues with higher yields. If this present strong demand for funds continues it may force some further rise in government rates. The Bank of Canada could avoid this by supporting the market with its own purchases but this would circumvent, in effect, their informal restrictions on bank loans.

A further complication will arise if the government's current surplus disappears in 1949. If this occurs and our dollar reserves continue to mount, the government will be forced to borrow funds to finance these accumulations. Instead of supplying funds to the market as it was in 1947 and the first part of 1948 it will be withdrawing them.

However, shortage of funds may not be the only restriction on capital expenditures in 1949. Towards the end of 1948 Canada agreed to a voluntary reduction in her imports of steel from the United States. Steel is basic to the whole capital program. The U.S. had been providing roughly 30 per cent of Canada's supply in overall terms and a much higher percentage of some types of steel. If this reduction forces some cutback in our rate of capital spending it may be in Canada's long-run benefit. It will mean less upward pressure on our price level in 1949 and may make our backlog of investment projects last for a longer period of time. In addition, it may give the necessary impetus for an increase in Canada's basic steel producing capacity.

During 1948 Canada's dollar position improved more than anyone had dared to hope. When the year opened Canadians were still trying to assess what the newly imposed import restrictions would mean to them. Our reserves of United States dollars had dwindled rapidly in 1947 and many officials doubted if the measures taken would do any more than keep them from declining further. Actually there has been an almost continuous improvement. Canada's exports to the United States have risen steadily. Removal of export controls on coarse grains, hides, cattle and beef coupled with the better terms of entry gained in the Geneva agreements have helped. Diversion of lumber and other products from the U.K. have also played a part.

Farm Implements

One of the largest single gains has been in an industrial product. Exports of farm implements and machinery increased by about 70 per cent during the year. But this is an exception rather than the general rule. Basic raw materials or semi-fabricated products continued to form the backbone of Canada's exports to the United States. Base metals—aluminum, copper and nickel; forest products — lumber, pulp and paper; asbestos, cattle, fish and furs provide most of our dollars.

This gain in dollar reserves has had a cost in terms of domestic price levels. Import restrictions have meant fewer goods in retail stores and this has aided the rise in prices. The necessity of shifting our purchases from the United States to other higher priced markets has had a similar effect. The higher price of British cotton textiles is just one example.

On the domestic scene the production picture was varied. Agricultural implements registered the year's major production increase. But to the radio industry must go the award for the first of the durable goods to reach a position of over supply. Factory stocks exceeded 200,000 by midyear even though production rates had been cut to less than half of those in 1947. The telephone industry continued its postwar expansion and employment in that field is now 60 per cent higher than it was three years ago. In the mining field gold production has moved up steadily in response to the government subsidy and 1948 will be the industry's best year since 1943. Other important gains in output were shown by aluminum and nickel.

Farmers' incomes were boosted by a combination of increased production and higher prices. Production of almost all grain crops was higher than in 1947 though, by the year's end

(Continued on Page 21)

FINANCIAL PROBLEM, 1949

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Unreal Profits

By P. M. RICHARDS

LABOR which doesn't know when to stop and comes back year after year with new demands for wage increases will end up by killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, says management bitterly. But, replies labor, look at your profits! Even after paying the wage increases you complained so loudly about, you're making bigger profits than ever! Here are your own published figures. Why shouldn't we get some of the gravy, more especially since you're always jacking up prices and raising the cost of living? So the conflict goes, with management tending to get the worst of it, it having found no effective counter to the strike weapon.

It's true that many corporations have reported surprisingly large profits, and that management's argument has been weakened thereby, and labor's strengthened. But more than one economist has risen to suggest that these corporations' accounting methods have been knocked askew by inflationary changes in the value of the dollar and that in consequence their high earnings aren't really anything like as high as they've made out. And now a particularly outstanding economist, Professor Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard University, has said it specifically and plainly. Testifying before a committee of Congress, Professor Slichter asserted the other day that during the last three years American corporations have overstated their profits by $16.4 billion, as a result of counting as profits the dollar rise in inventory values and plant replacement costs. He said that these companies' depreciation charges have been inadequate and that the rigidity of their accounting rules has prevented adjustments due to changes in the price level. If such accounting adjustments had been made, said Slichter, profits would have risen only as fast as sales volume.

Misleading

The $16.4 billion overstatement of profits during the last three years is the amount by which the annual financial statements of the companies concerned exaggerated the amount of income available to pay dividends, to expand plant, to increase wages, or to reduce prices, Slichter pointed out. Profits for 1946 were represented as being nearly twice as large as they really were; profits for 1947 were overstated by about 51 per cent, and the professor forecast that 1948 profits will be overstated by approximately 25 per cent. Naturally, it is highly misleading to stockholders, employees, customers and the public to have the amount of income available for dividends, plant expansion, wage increases or price reductions so greatly overstated.

The wide discrepancies between real and reported profits are due to two principal inaccuracies in corporation accounting, Professor Slichter said. One arises from the fact that most companies still insist on counting a rise in the cost of replacing inventories as profits, the other from the fact that they do the same thing in respect of plant and equipment. It is obviously ridiculous to count a rise in costs as profits, Slichter commented, yet most corporations do it and pay stiff taxes on the amounts so reported.

Illustration

The Harvard economist showed how failure to charge increases in the cost of replacing inventories against profits causes the statement of profits to be inflated by use of a simple illustration. Assume, he said, that an enterprise makes no operating profit at all. Assume, also, that there is an advance in the price of raw materials so that there is a rise of $100,000 in the cost of replacing the inventories consumed during the period. This increase in the cost of replacing inventories does not, of course, mean that the enterprise will be able to raise its selling prices sufficiently to recover this additional cost. Perhaps it can, perhaps it cannot.

However, let us assume, Slichter said, that the enterprise is able to raise its selling prices by exactly enough to offset the rise in the cost of replacing its inventories. As most corporations report profits today, this firm would not charge the rise in the cost of replacing inventories against the gain of $100,000 from the rise in its selling prices. The management would report a profit of $100,000. It is obvious that this report would be misleading to its stockholders, its employees and its customers because the $100,000 is not available to pay dividends, to increase wages, or to reduce prices. It is needed in order to enable the enterprise to maintain the same physical volume of inventories—that is, the volume required by its current rate of operations. If the enterprise were to distribute all or part of the $100,000 in dividends, for example, it would really be making a distribution of capital because it would be reducing its capacity to produce. Hence it would be compelled either to curtail operations or to borrow in order to maintain its inventories and its capacity to produce. It would similarly be living off capital if it distributed in dividends, higher wages or lower prices the income needed to replace plant and equipment.

Marshall Aid Highlights Europe's Weaknesses

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The countries of Western Europe are finding it very difficult to coordinate their plans for using Marshall aid. Normally producing and importing approximately the same goods, and with most of them, especially Britain, barring luxuries, it is becoming harder month by month for them to continue trading between themselves.

There will have to be drastic changes in certain economies, says Mr. Marston, to fit each other's needs, or a continuation of trade with Eastern Europe and other non-dollar world markets, if the Marshall Plan is not to be in the long run a failure.

London.

THE further the 19 recipients of Marshall aid progress the more obvious become their difficulties in coordinating their plans for the four-year period.

This is not a remarkable fact. It would, on the contrary, be remarkable indeed if so many nations found that their projected production and consumption of and trade in so many commodities added up to, approximately, an even amount.

But it does mean that this is likely to be the most difficult of all the Marshall Plan's tasks, and that it will be the severest test of the ability of Western Europe to harmonize itself for its common good.

The plan arousing most dissension has been the British plan, not because it has any specially remarkable qualities but because Britain is the most important trading nation in the group and disparities are therefore particularly obvious in this case. In a sense, the dispute between Britain and other European countries, mainly France, crystalizes some of Europe's problems.

Before the war Britain had a permanently adverse balance of trade with the West-European countries, amounting to about £150 millions a year. This overall deficit was made possible by a credit (albeit somewhat precarious) with the Western Hemisphere; and a large adverse balance on visible account was made possible by London's performing varied financial services for the Continent.

During the war the pattern of trade changed completely. The dollar surplus disappeared, partly on normal trading account, partly because the general contraction of overseas investment income related to the dollar area; and, with sterling no longer convertible, income from financial transactions with Europe is on a much reduced scale.

In consequence of these changes, the British plan envisages actually a small surplus of £12 millions in transactions with Western Europe by 1952-53.

This is the figure which is causing most concern on the Continent. How, it is argued, can the Continental countries hope to recover if Britain, one of the constituents of the European Recovery Program, itself restricts its purchases?

Britain replies that the task of balancing accounts (with, indeed, a surplus of £100 millions) by 1952-53 is too severe to allow for the luxuries—wines, cheeses, fine textiles—which used to be prominent in the trade with France and other Continental countries.

Basic Differences

In this apparently straightforward dispute there are fundamental differences. Will the producers of luxuries divert their energies to essentials, which the world is clamoring to buy? If they cannot bring themselves to make that change, will the countries which need the essentials be willing to buy the luxuries rather than—as the alternative may well be—nothing at all?

It is true enough to some extent, at least, as the French argue, that you cannot at once convert vineyards into wheatfields. So, doubtless, a compromise will be reached, whereby some of the luxuries are marketed in countries which cannot really afford them. But there is no denying that austerity has become almost a religion with some governments, even while others have not learned the first rudiments of a policy which could have saved them from the worst effects of inflation.

The negotiations, which may last for some while into 1949, will show how far the West-European countries are serious in their protestations of mutual goodwill. Some or all of them will have to make quite sensational changes from their published plans.

For instance, Europe has, on paper, bought in advance from Africa five times as much copper as Africa is likely to produce. It has put in utterly unrealistic claims for other raw materials, and for machinery. It has estimated that it will sell to itself, in goods and services, much more than, in its capacity as buyer, it is willing to accept from itself.

In such a situation there is a strong temptation merely to scale down purchases and reach an equation at the lowest level. If that is how the European countries proceed we can write off the Marshall Plan as, fundamentally, a failure.

Yet one thing must be said in extenuation, in advance, of any such absurdity. The scope for trading within the area of Western Europe is not unlimited. The countries are not naturally complementary, for they produce—and export—approximately the same kind of goods, manufactures, and have to purchase outside approximately the same kind of goods, primary products. As buyers and as sellers, therefore, they compete; and they may well, thereby, force up primary prices and force down manufactured prices, and so accentuate their own common problem, the adverse terms of trade.

Nor is it possible to substitute wine and cheese for wheat and meat; so it is no use pretending that the problems can be easily solved merely by diverting purchases from outside the area, expanding mutual trade at the expense of external trade.

Lesson

In these protracted negotiations a lesson can be learned. It is that trade cannot be permanently confined to areas, unless, by chance, an area is approximately balanced between primary production and manufacture, as are the United States and the Soviet Union; and even then commercial exchange can bring great advantages.

Western Europe as a whole needs to import on a large scale from the Western Hemisphere, or, lacking dollars, from Eastern Europe, the sterling area, and other "natural" areas of supply. While adapting their production as far as possible to each other's needs, the "Marshall countries" will have to view their external trade plan on a very broad scale, with the long-term objective of switching from the dollar area to non-dollar external sources.

Otherwise, there is a serious risk that they will succeed not in promoting recovery but only in curtailing total trade.

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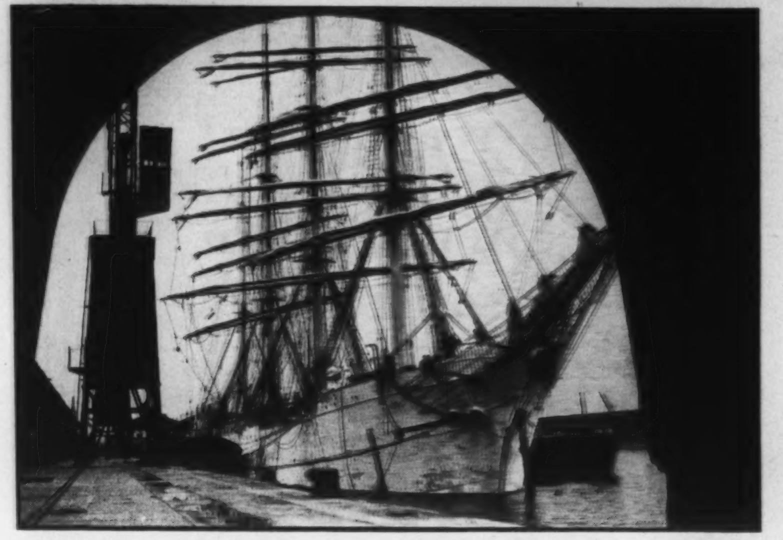


The four-masted Finnish barque, "Viking", has reached London Docks with 51,000 bags of wheat after 4½-month journey from Australia.

Prices Slacken; No Sharp Drop Ahead

(*Continued from Page 20*)

prices were generally lower. The decline in grain prices was more than counterbalanced by higher prices for livestock and livestock products and the index of farm prices has averaged almost 20 per cent higher. The sharp jump in beef and cattle prices following the removal of the prohibition on exports to the United States played a major part in this increase.

One overall measure of a country's output, gross national product should reach $15 billion in 1948, a new high But much of this increase is due to higher prices. On the production side the largest gains have been in agriculture, mining, and construction. Despite further additions in productive capacity manufacturing output increased by less than 3 per cent. The relative absence of industrial disputes, it was the most peaceful year since the war's end allowed production in all industries to maintain a high level.

In summary the prospects for 1949 is one of continued prosperity but with stable or falling prices, particularly for agricultural products. Personal incomes will be bolstered by a number of government payments and perhaps tax reductions. These additions together with a continued tightening of the market for capital funds should cause some shift from capital goods to consumer goods production. The major vulnerable spot is our export market. Any slowing down in activity in the United States or any interruption in the flow of Marshall plan funds would be quickly reflected in our export sales.

Restrictions imposed on Canadian imports late in 1947 disrupted many normal business relations. Firms found themselves cut off from traditional markets because their customers were short of Canadian dollars. For a year or more after the war's end Europe's supply of purchasing power was maintained by our generous loans and export credits. As these ran out many countries were forced to cut down on their purchases here. To a considerable extent the "offshore" purchases under the Marshall plan have helped to sustain the flow of Canadian goods to Europe and other countries. But this has made Canadian exports highly dependent on the continued flow of these offshore payments. The risks involved in this will only disappear when increased output in these other countries allows them to pay their own way once more. For this reason the substantial recovery of western Europe during 1948 is especially encouraging.

Whale Factory

The prairie's first whale factory, for processing white whales caught in Hudson Bay, is to begin production at Churchill, Manitoba, early in 1949. Although the principal product will be high grade blubber oil, every ounce of the whale is to be utilized.

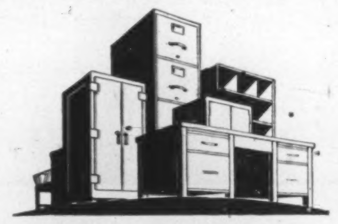
A standard-size 1,500-pound white whale, known as a *Baluga*, yields about 450 pounds of blubber oil, used mainly in the manufacture of margarine. Entrails, meat, bones, hide and blood are to be blended into a ground meat formula to be sold to the fur-farming industry. Another by-product for which a market is to be sought is the large whale liver. This may be sold as special feed for female mink and fox for use before litters are born, and to feed baby animals after they have reached the weaning stage.

Rapeseed Industry

Rapeseed, a crop grown in Saskatchewan for the first time during the war to help alleviate the shortage of marine engine oil, has developed into a peacetime industry that has put about $3,500,000 in the pockets of our farmers in 1948. Production is expected to total 60,000,000 pounds. Last season it was 18,000,000 pounds. Growers are guaranteed a floor price of six cents a pound for it.

A member of the mustard family although not a noxious weed, rapeseed was introduced in Saskatchewan in 1943, an import from the Argentine. The crop that year was used mainly for seed and testing purposes. First commercial crop was grown in 1944, about 3,000,000 pounds.

Two varieties are raised—the Black Argentine and Polish varieties, with the former the more popular. The seed thrives best around Tisdale, Nipawin and Melfort, in the north. While rapeseed is processed mainly into marine oil, it is used in the manufacture of shortening, margarine, salad dressing and similar products when highly refined.



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R. J. DINNING, *President*,
Calgary, Alberta,
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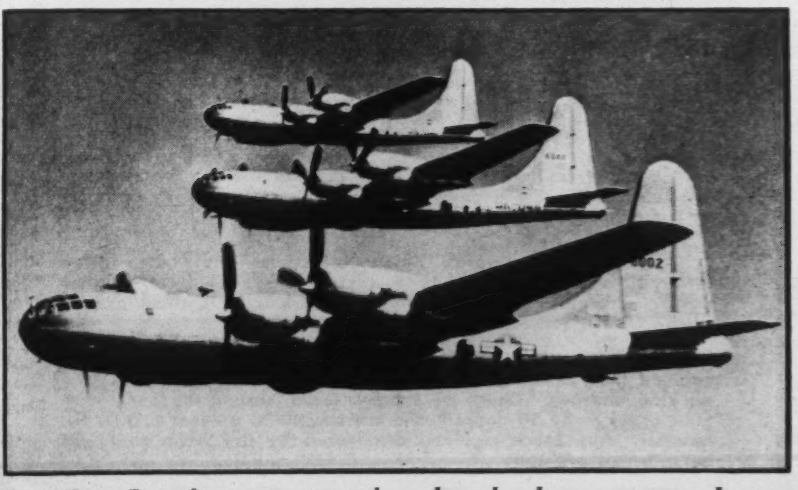

New B-50 Superfortresses, 400-mile-an-hour bombers now in production for the U.S. Air Force. They have 60 per cent more power than the B-29, a combat radius of 2,300 miles and can carry 20,000 lbs. of bombs. While similar in appearance to the B-29, the B-50 is actually 75 per cent new in design: it has four remotely-controlled gun turrets and a three-gun tail turret, four 3,500 horsepower engines and reversible propellers.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Unparalleled Peace-Time Demand For Canadian Nickel Output

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE present outlook is for a continued strong demand for nickel, in which event the nickel industry in 1949 should again enjoy a satisfactory year, R. C. Stanley, chairman and president of International Nickel Company of Canada, stated in a year-end review of the nickel industry. He pointed out that total world deliveries of Canadian nickel in all forms for the year 1948 will set a new high peace-time record. The two previous peace-time peak years were 1947 and 1937.

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"The principal nickel companies in Canada operated at high levels during the year to supply the unprecedented peace-time demand for the metal," the International Nickel head states. The French production from the New Caledonian nickel-deposits, however, is reported to have been relatively small, with 1948 output estimated at well under that of the preceding year. Cuban production will not figure in this year's total, Mr. Stanley said, as the mines in that country, which had been worked from 1943 to the early part of 1947, remained closed. Since Russia does not release information on metal production, it is not feasible to estimate that country's 1948 nickel output.

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The steel industry in the U.K., Canada and United States, following the pattern of previous years, continued to be the largest consumer of nickel during 1948. Mr. Stanley points out that production during the year of chromium-nickel stainless steels, which accounted for a major portion of the steel industry's nickel consumption, is expected to exceed any previous year. It is estimated ingot output of chromium-nickel stainless steels will be approximately 15 per cent above that of 1947. Industries with diversified interests continue to expand their use of stainless steels, and according to Mr. Stanley, new uses are continually being found for the stainless steels. "In the United Kingdom and on the continent, as in the United States and Canada, there is a growing interest in stainless steels and expectations are their production will continue to increase in these countries." Mr. Stanley stated. Stainless-clad steel plates are now being produced by Italy for the soap industry, and the production of stainless steels in that country has expanded, particularly to meet the requirements in the chemical and oil industries.

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Use of nickel as an alloying element in engineering steels continues to be one of the main outlets for the consumption of this metal, the International Nickel review points out. While practically all grades of nickel alloy steels were in heavy demand during the year, the so-called triple alloy steels, containing nickel, chromium and molybdenum, were again, as in the past several years, produced in greater tonnages than any other single class of engineering alloy steels. The cupro-nickel and rolled nickel silver producers are consuming nickel at a record peace-time rate.

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It is pointed out by Mr. Stanley that during 1948, three governments adopted pure nickel for two or more of their subsidiary coins, namely, Hyderabad, Pakistan and The Netherlands, making a total of 41 countries that have used pure nickel coins to date. Many other countries have resumed the issuance of the popular cupro-nickel alloy coin, the use of which was interrupted by the war. As Mr. Stanley states, "the replacement of the emergency coinage alloys which came into use during the war years is proceeding, and while basic reforms must wait upon the stabilization of the monetary units in many countries the return to the use of nickel and nickel alloys for subsidiary coinage is a well defined trend."

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Prices quoted by International Nickel for electrolytic nickel were raised during the latter half of 1948 by reason of increased production costs, including supplies, services and labor, and the fact that the company must mine lower grade underground orebodies to continue a large and steady supply. These increases brought the price level of nickel to well above that prevailing in the prewar years.

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A dividend of five cents per share has been declared payable January 15 by Highland-Bell, Ltd., British Columbia silver-lead producer, to shareholders of record December 24. The company paid eight cents a share in 1948. Control in the company is held by Leitch Gold Mines, with other interests. Exclusive of the next payment the company has distributed dividends aggregating close to $850,000 in its lifetime. It has for some time been the second largest of British Columbia's silver producers, although likely to be supplanted in 1949.

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Dickenson Red Lake Gold Mines is now in production, milling having commenced as anticipated at the middle of December. The intention is to run the plant at the start at 150 tons daily, working up to 200 tons early in 1949. Initial output is being drawn from the shaft area, where there has been little development, other than preparation of the stopes. The extension of the Campbell south zone, designated by the Dickenson management as the "C" zone, is reported opening up very favorably. Drifting for 45 feet east and 55 feet west of the fourth level crosscut, first in that section, has opened a continuous ore length of 100 feet, averaging 0.66 oz. over 4.4 feet from channel sampling. To the west, another 30-foot length averaged 0.28 oz. over 2.6 feet, with an additional 100 feet of scattered high values. The west drive has 400 feet of ground ahead on strike to reach the Dexter boundary, and to the east there is 150 feet of favorable ground before the fine-grained agglomeratic rock will be reached.

It is now possible to drive by car the three and a half miles to the Dickenson Red Lake Gold Mines property from the Red Lake airport. A road has been bulldozed to the airport by Dickenson and Campbell Red Lake Mines. It is proposed to effect further improvements next spring to make a good all-year road. The cost is being divided equally between the two companies.

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Silver Giant Mines, Ltd., has been advised by Siscoe Gold Mines of its desire to continue the examination and development of the Silver Giant mine at Spillimacheen, B.C., for a further period of three months, which under the agreement commits the Siscoe company to erect a mill of not less than 300 tons daily capacity. It is reported the purpose of the extension is to provide for further development of ore with a view to warranting the erection of a larger mill. R. G. Walsh, general manager of Siscoe, stated last August that the development of a minimum of 140,000 tons of positive ore would be considered adequate warrant for the erection of a 300-ton mill. It has been intimated by Siscoe officials that they would announce the size of the mill early in 1949 so as to take full advantage of all time prior to March 31, 1950, in placing the property in production.

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A net profit of $93,497, including estimated assistance under the Gold Emergency Assistance Act, of $33,500, is reported by Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines for the first four months of mill operations. Production, exclusive of gold concentrates, less marketing charges, amounted to $149,143 in the period from June 1 to September 30. In the five months to October 31 the mill treated 35,918 tons, an average of 235 tons a day, with mill heads for the period averaging $29.05. Recovery by amalgamation amounted to $178,640, but adding gold in concentrates the total output for the five months was $865,050. With Snare River power available production will continue at an increasing rate until the full capacity of the plant of 500 tons per day has been attained. To date the grade of ore and recovery have been fully up to estimates and good operating profits are expected to accrue in the coming year.

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An increase in capitalization of Crowshore Patricia Gold Mines from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 shares was recently approved by shareholders. It is the intention of the company to defer exploration on its main property until operating conditions improve, and at the July Falls holdings, until further work is commenced by Central Patricia and Conwest.

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Proprietary Mines Ltd., which derives the bulk of its income from its holding of over 1,000,000 shares of Kerr-Addison Gold Mines, reports net profit for the year ended August 31, of $154,537, equal to 16.8 cents per share. Six dividends aggregating 18 cents per share were paid during the year, and up to August 31 total dividends distributed amount to $2.18 per share, or a total of $2,004,466. As at August 31 the company's net current assets, based on quoted values of its investments, plus cash and receivables, were equivalent to approximately $15.75 per share. At that date cash and accounts receivable, less reserve, amounted to $11,966. Shares in mining companies had a quoted market value of $586,200, although carried at $662,877, while holdings of Kerr-Addison were shown in the balance sheet at $1,011,875, as compared with quoted market value of $13,913,300. Of the company's capitalization of 1,000,000 shares 919,480 are issued.

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A 15 per cent interest was recently secured by Greenlee Mines in a favorably located 10 square mile concession granted by the Saskatchewan government, adjoining the Tobey uranium discovery at Black Lake. At Goldfields on Lake Athabaska where the Nicholson, Eldorado, and other uranium properties are being developed, Greenlee has secured, by staking, a group of six claims. Greenlee has also secured, by staking, a group of 18 claims of approximately 900 acres on the north extension of the McLeod Bay base metals belt at Great Slave Lake, Northwest Territories. The company is making plans to explore these various holdings at the earliest opportunity, J. J. Byrne, president, states, and finances have been arranged for this purpose. The company retains its holdings in Yellowknife and Ontario.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Misrepresentation, Concealment Affect Validity Of Policy

By GEORGE GILBERT

It is doubtful if all those who take out insurance policies realize how important it is to make sure that the questions in the application form are answered correctly, whether they are filled in by the applicant or by the agent who sells the insurance.

Although all premiums have been paid, if the answers to these questions contain concealment or misrepresentation of material facts known to the applicant, the beneficiary may not be able to collect when the policy becomes a claim.

UNDER the Uniform Life Insurance Act in force in all the provinces except Quebec, the applicant for a life insurance policy and the person whose life is to be insured are each required to disclose to the insurance company in the application for the contract, on the medical examination (if any), or in any statement or answers furnished in lieu of a medical examination, every fact within his knowledge which is material to the contract, and a failure to disclose or misrepresentation of any such fact by either person will render the contract voidable at the instance of the insurance company.

However, it is provided that such statements by the insured or the person whose life is insured, other than fraudulent statements or statements erroneous as to age, are to be deemed to be true and incontestable after the contract has been in force for two years during the lifetime of the person whose life is insured, but this provision does not apply with respect to disability insurance or double indemnity insurance. While failure to disclose or misrepresentation of a material fact will render the contract voidable at the instance of the insurance company, it is provided that in the absence of fraud the contract will not by reason of such failure to disclose or misrepresentation be voidable after the contract has been in force for two years during the lifetime of the person whose life is insured.

Materiality Test

It is also the law that the question of what is material and what is not material shall be one of fact. In a case which was taken to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for determination, the question had to be decided whether certain misrepresentations or concealments were material to the contract under the Ontario Insurance Act. It was ruled that a policy of insurance will not be avoided by inaccuracies in the answers in the application unless, had the questions been answered accurately, they would have influenced a reasonable insurer to refuse the insurance or stipulate a higher premium.

In another case which went to the Ontario Court of Appeal, the evidence showed that the insured had been in ill health for a considerable period of time prior to the date of the application for the policy; that the agent of the company who solicited the application knew the physical condition of the applicant; that the application, save for the signature of the applicant, was in the handwriting of the agent, and that some of the answers therein contained were not in accordance with the knowledge that the agent had of the physical condition of the applicant and were untrue according to the knowledge possessed by the agent; and that the deceased did not know the English language well enough to read the application and did not know that it contained false statements.

On behalf of the claimant under the policy it was argued that the insurance company was bound by the knowledge of the agent, while the insurance company relied on the terms of the policy which provided that the policy would be void if the application contained untrue answers. At the trial it was held that effect must be given to the terms of the policy, and that, as there had been no waiver, the action must be dismissed but without costs. An appeal to the Ontario Court of Appeal was dismissed with costs.

False Health Statement

It was held in a Quebec case that a statement by the insured that he was in good health, when he actually suffered from mitral lesion of the heart, was a material misrepresentation and avoided the policy. In a Michigan case which went to the Supreme Court of the state, action was taken to recover as beneficiary under a policy of life insurance. In the application, which was made a part of the contract, the insured answered in the negative questions as to whether he had ever had any accident or injury or undergone any surgical operation, or had been under observation or treatment in any hospital, asylum or sanitarium.

Further, he also answered in the negative the question whether he had ever consulted a physician or practitioner for any ailment or disease of the brain, the nervous system, the heart, blood vessels or lungs, the stomach or intestines, liver, kidneys or bladder. The insured answered "none" to the question as to what physicians or practitioners he had consulted or been examined or treated by within the past five years.

While the policy was issued on Feb. 15, on July 4 of the same year the insured died of primary carcinoma of the liver and generalized arteriosclerosis. At the trial of the action the insurance company submitted evidence that the insured within a year prior to his application for the insurance had suffered an accident and injury at the place of his employment.

It was also testified that the insured had been in hospital in Detroit on Oct. 8 and 9 of the previous year for diagnosis and treatment, and that at the hospital on the dates stated he had consulted with a physician. There was evidence that five days before the policy was issued the insured made a signed statement to the investigator for the insurance company that carried the workmen's compensation insurance for his employer that he had sprained his back the previous year while working at his place of employment.

To the jury the court submitted the questions whether the insured had an accident or injury to his back in the previous year as stated, whether he was under observation or treatment at the hospital in Detroit either on Oct. 6 or 8, or both dates, and whether he consulted the named physician on Oct. 6 or 8 at the hospital. In its special verdict the jury answered "no" to each of these questions. The court set aside the verdict as against the weight of evidence, and granted a new trial.

After a similar verdict had been returned as a result of the new trial, the insurance company moved for judgment notwithstanding the verdict. This motion was denied, and from the judgment for the claimant the insurance company appealed. On appeal, the Michigan Supreme Court held that misrepresentation in an application for a life insurance policy as to prior hospital and medical treatment and consultation of physician was sufficient to avoid liability under the policy.

It was held that the unimpeached testimony that the insured withheld information regarding his injury at his place of employment, his visits to the hospital and his consultation with a physician, all of which took place within four months prior to his application for insurance, rendered the verdict for the claimant unavailing. The verdict was held to be against the great weight of evidence, and the judgment thereon was reversed and a new trial granted.

• •

A British company has been experimenting with the production, at reasonable cost, of artificial board in continuous lengths, and results have now received government approval. Picture shows apparatus which produces radio high-frequency waves used in the transformation of sawdust and resin into board.

LOWER-GRADE WOOD

SEVERAL B.C. sawmills have laid off their second shifts because there is practically no demand for No. 3 and No. 4 lumber, though top-grade stuff is selling very well. The price of the lower grades has slumped $20 in the past ten weeks, and is still dropping in the United States markets.

Because of weather conditions, mill men find it impossible to sell lumber more than 100 miles east of Vancouver during the winter.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1949 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST day of FEBRUARY 1949, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st December 1948. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 17th December 1948.

Time to Take Stock

The beginning of the New Year is an appropriate time to value security holdings and consider whether they should be kept or exchanged for more suitable investments.

It is only necessary to send the list of your holdings to our nearest branch, and our personnel, trained and experienced in the study of securities, will supply year-end valuations and an analysis of your investments.

For your convenience, we shall be pleased to provide a pocket-sized "Investment Record" and enter the details of your bonds and shares in it. This service is available without obligation to you.

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The end of the year is an excellent time to have your securities valued to ascertain the position of your investment portfolio. Our facilities are freely offered to provide you with quotations on either individual securities or your entire list of invesment holdings.

To assist you in keeping a proper record of your securities and other valuable documents in the new year, we shall be glad to send you a copy of our RECORD OF INVESTMENTS booklet. This booklet is designed to conveniently record all pertinent information regarding your Bonds, Stocks, Mortgages, Insurance Policies and War Savings Certificates.

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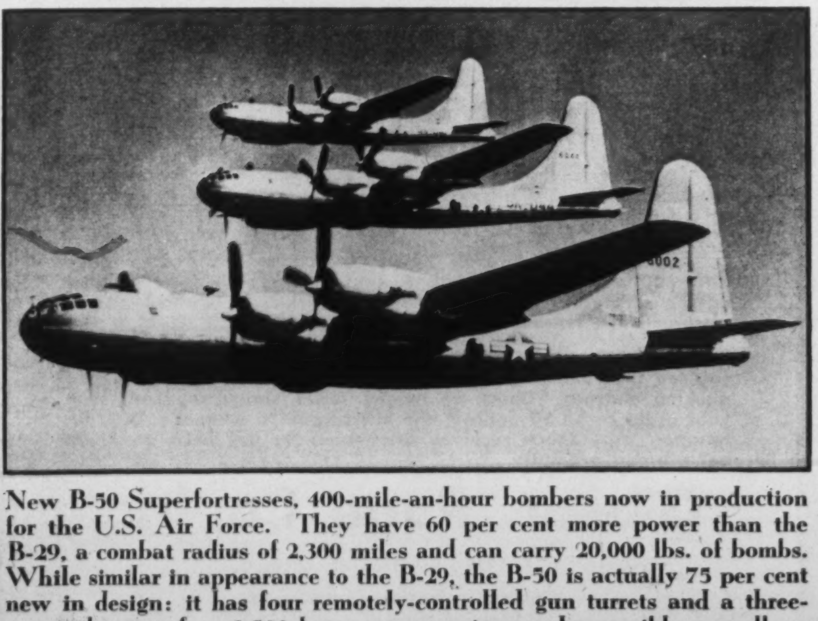

New B-50 Superfortresses, 400-mile-an-hour bombers now in production for the U.S. Air Force. They have 60 per cent more power than the B-29, a combat radius of 2,300 miles and can carry 20,000 lbs. of bombs. While similar in appearance to the B-29, the B-50 is actually 75 per cent new in design: it has four remotely-controlled gun turrets and a three-gun tail turret, four 3,500 horsepower engines and reversible propellers.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Unparalleled Peace-Time Demand For Canadian Nickel Output

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE present outlook is for a continued strong demand for nickel, in which event the nickel industry in 1949 should again enjoy a satisfactory year, R. C. Stanley, chairman and president of International Nickel Company of Canada, stated in a year-end review of the nickel industry. He pointed out that total world deliveries of Canadian nickel in all forms for the year 1948 will set a new high peace-time record. The two previous peace-time peak years were 1947 and 1937.

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"The principal nickel companies in Canada operated at high levels during the year to supply the unprecedented peace-time demand for the metal," the International Nickel head states. The French production from the New Caledonian nickel-deposits, however, is reported to have been relatively small, with 1948 output estimated at well under that of the preceding year. Cuban production will not figure in this year's total, Mr. Stanley said, as the mines in that country, which had been worked from 1943 to the early part of 1947, remained closed. Since Russia does not release information on metal production, it is not feasible to estimate that country's 1948 nickel output.

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The steel industry in the U.K., Canada and United States, following the pattern of previous years, continued to be the largest consumer of nickel during 1948. Mr. Stanley points out that production during the year of chromium-nickel stainless steels, which accounted for a major portion of the steel industry's nickel consumption, is expected to exceed any previous year. It is estimated ingot output of chromium-nickel stainless steels will be approximately 15 per cent above that of 1947. Industries with diversified interests continue to expand their use of stainless steels, and according to Mr. Stanley, new uses are continually being found for the stainless steels. "In the United Kingdom and on the continent, as in the United States and Canada, there is a growing interest in stainless steels and expectations are their production will continue to increase in these countries." Mr. Stanley stated. Stainless-clad steel plates are now being produced by Italy for the soap industry, and the production of stainless steels in that country has expanded, particularly to meet the requirements in the chemical and oil industries.

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Use of nickel as an alloying element in engineering steels continues to be one of the main outlets for the consumption of this metal, the International Nickel review points out. While practically all grades of nickel alloy steels were in heavy demand during the year, the so-called triple alloy steels, containing nickel, chromium and molybdenum, were again, as in the past several years, produced in greater tonnages than any other single class of engineering alloy steels. The cupro-nickel and rolled nickel silver producers are consuming nickel at a record peace-time rate.

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It is pointed out by Mr. Stanley that during 1948, three governments adopted pure nickel for two or more of their subsidiary coins, namely, Hyderabad, Pakistan and The Netherlands, making a total of 41 countries that have used pure nickel coins to date. Many other countries have resumed the issuance of the popular cupro-nickel alloy coin, the use of which was interrupted by the war. As Mr. Stanley states, "the replacement of the emergency coinage alloys which came into use during the war years is proceeding, and while basic reforms must wait upon the stabilization of the monetary units in many countries the return to the use of nickel and nickel alloys for subsidiary coinage is a well defined trend."

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Prices quoted by International Nickel for electrolytic nickel were raised during the latter half of 1948 by reason of increased production costs, including supplies, services and labor, and the fact that the company must mine lower grade underground orebodies to continue a large and steady supply. These increases brought the price level of nickel to well above that prevailing in the prewar years.

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A dividend of five cents per share has been declared payable January 15 by Highland-Bell, Ltd., British Columbia silver-lead producer, to shareholders of record December 24. The company paid eight cents a share in 1948. Control in the company is held by Leitch Gold Mines, with other interests. Exclusive of the next payment the company has distributed dividends aggregating close to $850,000 in its lifetime. It has for some time been the second largest of British Columbia's silver producers, although likely to be supplanted in 1949.

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Dickenson Red Lake Gold Mines is now in production, milling having commenced as anticipated at the middle of December. The intention is to run the plant at the start at 150 tons daily, working up to 200 tons early in 1949. Initial output is being drawn from the shaft area, where there has been little development, other than preparation of the stopes. The extension of the Campbell south zone, designated by the Dickenson management as the "C" zone, is reported opening up very favorably. Drifting for 45 feet east and 55 feet west of the fourth level crosscut, first in that section, has opened a continuous ore length of 100 feet, averaging 0.66 oz. over 4.4 feet from channel sampling. To the west, another 30-foot length averaged 0.28 oz. over 2.6 feet, with an additional 100 feet of scattered high values. The west drive has 400 feet of ground ahead on strike to reach the Dexter boundary, and to the east there is 150 feet of favorable ground before the fine-grained agglomeratic rock will be reached.

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It is now possible to drive by car the three and a half miles to the Dickenson Red Lake Gold Mines property from the Red Lake airport. A road has been bulldozed to the airport by Dickenson and Campbell Red Lake Mines. It is proposed to effect further improvements next spring to make a good all-year road. The cost is being divided equally between the two companies.

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Silver Giant Mines, Ltd., has been advised by Siscoe Gold Mines of its desire to continue the examination and development of the Silver Giant mine at Spillimacheen, B.C., for a further period of three months, which under the agreement commits the Siscoe company to erect a mill of not less than 300 tons daily capacity. It is reported the purpose of the extension is to provide for further development of ore with a view to warranting the erection of a larger mill. R. G. Walsh, general manager of Siscoe, stated last August that the development of a minimum of 140,000 tons of positive ore would be considered adequate warrant for the erection of a 300-ton mill. It has been intimated by Siscoe officials that they would announce the size of the mill early in 1949 so as to take full advantage of all time prior to March 31, 1950, in placing the property in production.

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A net profit of $93,497, including estimated assistance under the Gold Emergency Assistance Act, of $33,500, is reported by Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines for the first four months of mill operations. Production, exclusive of gold concentrates, less marketing charges, amounted to $149,143 in the period from June 1 to September 30. In the five months to October 31 the mill treated 35,918 tons, an average of 235 tons a day, with mill heads for the period averaging $29.05. Recovery by amalgamation amounted to $178,640, but adding gold in concentrates the total output for the five months was $865,050. With Snare River power available production will continue at an increasing rate until the full capacity of the plant of 500 tons per day has been attained. To date the grade of ore and recovery have been fully up to estimates and good operating profits are expected to accrue in the coming year.

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An increase in capitalization of Crowshore Patricia Gold Mines from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 shares was recently approved by shareholders. It is the intention of the company to defer exploration on its main property until operating conditions improve, and at the July Falls holdings, until further work is commenced by Central Patricia and Conwest.

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Proprietary Mines Ltd., which derives the bulk of its income from its holding of over 1,000,000 shares of Kerr-Addison Gold Mines, reports net profit for the year ended August 31, of $154,537, equal to 16.8 cents per share. Six dividends aggregating 18 cents per share were paid during the year, and up to August 31 total dividends distributed amount to $2.18 per share, or a total of $2,004,466. As at August 31 the company's net current assets, based on quoted values of its investments, plus cash and receivables, were equivalent to approximately $15.75 per share. At that date cash and accounts receivable, less reserve, amounted to $11,966. Shares in mining companies had a quoted market value of $586,200, although carried at $662,877, while holdings of Kerr-Addison were shown in the balance sheet at $1,011,875, as compared with quoted market value of $13,913,300. Of the company's capitalization of 1,000,000 shares 919,480 are issued.

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A 15 per cent interest was recently secured by Greenlee Mines in a favorably located 10 square mile concession granted by the Saskatchewan government, adjoining the Tobey uranium discovery at Black Lake. At Goldfields on Lake Athabaska where the Nicholson, Eldorado, and other uranium properties are being developed, Greenlee has secured, by staking, a group of six claims. Greenlee has also secured, by staking, a group of 18 claims of approximately 900 acres on the north extension of the McLeod Bay base metals belt at Great Slave Lake, Northwest Territories. The company is making plans to explore these various holdings at the earliest opportunity, J. J. Byrne, president, states, and finances have been arranged for this purpose. The company retains its holdings in Yellowknife and Ontario.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Misrepresentation, Concealment Affect Validity Of Policy

By GEORGE GILBERT

It is doubtful if all those who take out insurance policies realize how important it is to make sure that the questions in the application form are answered correctly, whether they are filled in by the applicant or by the agent who sells the insurance.

Although all premiums have been paid, if the answers to these questions contain concealment or misrepresentation of material facts known to the applicant, the beneficiary may not be able to collect when the policy becomes a claim.

UNDER the Uniform Life Insurance Act in force in all the provinces except Quebec, the applicant for a life insurance policy and the person whose life is to be insured are each required to disclose to the insurance company in the application for the contract, on the medical examination (if any), or in any statement or answers furnished in lieu of a medical examination, every fact within his knowledge which is material to the contract, and a failure to disclose or misrepresentation of any such fact by either person will render the contract voidable at the instance of the insurance company.

However, it is provided that such statements by the insured or the person whose life is insured, other than fraudulent statements or statements erroneous as to age, are to be deemed to be true and incontestable after the contract has been in force for two years during the lifetime of the person whose life is insured, but this provision does not apply with respect to disability insurance or double indemnity insurance. While failure to disclose or misrepresentation of a material fact will render the contract voidable at the instance of the insurance company, it is provided that in the absence of fraud the contract will not by reason of such failure to disclose or misrepresentation be voidable after the contract has been in force for two years during the lifetime of the person whose life is insured.

Materiality Test

It is also the law that the question of what is material and what is not material shall be one of fact. In a case which was taken to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for determination, the question had to be decided whether certain misrepresentations or concealments were material to the contract under the Ontario Insurance Act. It was ruled that a policy of insurance will not be avoided by inaccuracies in the answers in the application unless, had the questions been answered accurately, they would have influenced a reasonable insurer to refuse the insurance or stipulate a higher premium.

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On behalf of the claimant under the policy it was argued that the insurance company was bound by the knowledge of the agent, while the insurance company relied on the terms of the policy which provided that the policy would be void if the application contained untrue answers. At the trial it was held that effect must be given to the terms of the policy, and that, as there had been no waiver, the action must be dismissed but without costs. An appeal to the Ontario Court of Appeal was dismissed with costs.

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B. C. LETTER

A La Carte Meals Lessen Waste At Vancouver General Hospital

By P. W. LUCE

Vancouver.

MEALS are now *à la carte* in the Vancouver General Hospital!

Patients in the Private Ward Pavilion, and in the private and semi-private wards in the Maternity section, are supplied with printed menus on which they can tick off the dishes that specially appeal to them. If they fancy something not on the list, they have the privilege of indicating this on a dotted line, and the chef will do his best to oblige.

The hospital authorities intend to extend this service to the public wards as soon as the system has had a thorough try-out. So far, it seems to be working satisfactorily. There has been a considerable cutting down in waste in discarded food.

For many years there has been a constant complaint among patients in the hospitals of western Canada that the meals are highly unsuitable for invalids. They seemed to be prepared with the caloric content in mind, but were unattractive and unappetizing. Potatoes and other heavy vegetables appeared with unfailing regularity, and women with nausea would get pork chops doused with gravy. No effort seemed to be made to cater to individual tastes. It was a case of leave it or lump it.

The Vancouver General was by no means the worst place in British Columbia. There is one large institution that is notorious for its meals, the kitchen being run with an eye to economy rather than efficiency. Special diets are prepared under doctors' orders, but it is made clear that such divergence from established order is a nuisance for which the patient is clearly responsible. Helpings in this place are usually on the skimpy side, which is quite all right when a person is really sick, but an exasperation to convalescents with a returning hearty appetite.

The hospitals have as yet given no indication of abolishing a practice which has been resented by thousands of patients. This is the custom of waking a person out of a sound sleep an hour or two before breakfast is ready, even though he may have been awake most of the night.

The authorities say the nurses would never get through with their work unless they awakened patients early, but no fractious patient has ever been convinced by this argument.

Hospital Moved

Something new in hospital enterprise has been accomplished by the St. George's Hospital Society of Alert Bay, which undertook the herculean task of floating a 60-bed institution 180 miles by sea at a cost of $150,000.

For several years the Columbia Coast Mission had operated a small hospital at Alert Bay, but in 1946 it was decided to close down because of financial difficulties. That left a community of 10,000 persons without hospital facilities.

A group representing individual settlers and various logging concerns decided to buy a former R.C.A.F. hospital at Port Hardy from the War Assets Corporation and move this to Alert Bay. The various buildings had to be sawn into sections and towed on log rafts to the new site. Much of the work, and the towing, was done on a free basis, but in spite of that the initial expense amounted to more than $50,000.

The impressive formal opening of the hospital will be held early in February, but patients received accommodation as soon as the various sections of buildings could be put in place.

Fewer "Hereinbefores"

A special committee of the legislature has finished a really difficult job. It has been reading all the revised statutes of British Columbia, and collating all the various amendments before these are sent to the printer to be published in book form. The work is done every ten years, with representatives of all parties on the committee.

The new book will have 5,391 pages, or 756 more than in the previous edition. The wordage has increased from 900,000 to over 2,200,000, including an uncounted number of whereases, hereinbefores, notwithstandings, provideds, and other favorite legal terminology.

J. P. Hogg, K.C., who has been the word architect of the B.C. statutes for the past ten years, claims that the present trend is to get away from the interminable sentences and qualifying phrases of an earlier day, but he holds out no great hope that the short and snappy style will get into the law books for a while yet.

Cheap Tomatoes

Chinese gardeners on Vancouver Island guessed wrong last fall, and are thousands of dollars out of pocket as a result. Usually they grow an early tomato crop, and follow this with chrysanthemums for the Christmas trade, making big profits on both.

Under the impression that vegetable imports from the United States would continue to be banned, the Chinese put in a second crop of tomatoes, instead of 'mums. The ban was lifted, and California and Texas tomatoes came in by carloads, forcing the price down to fifteen cents a pound. The Chinese had expected to get at least sixty cents.

The short supply of chrysanthemums sent the price up to $18 a dozen for the rarer varieties, and from $10 to $15 a dozen for standards. California roses and carnations, usually in big demand all along the Pacific Coast for holiday decorations, were not allowed into British Columbia.

In spite of that, business in blooms was brisk and profitable.

Give Children Good Books

Dominion Archivist W. Kaye Lamb has added his considered opinion to the controversy now raging around comic books for children. He has no great use for the lurid so-called comics, but he is not ready to suggest they should be banned. He advocates, instead, making good books more easily available to children.

Speaking to 600 members of the Women's Canadian Club in Vancouver, Dr. Lamb urged a positive approach to the problem. He said that good literature had a definite value in checking juvenile delinquency in that it provided a use for the leisure hours which are becoming more and more socially important.

Until recently Dr. Lamb has been librarian at the University of British Columbia and was formerly provincial archivist. One of his plans, as Dominion archivist, is the development of a national library for Canada, the resources of which would be available to every section of the country.

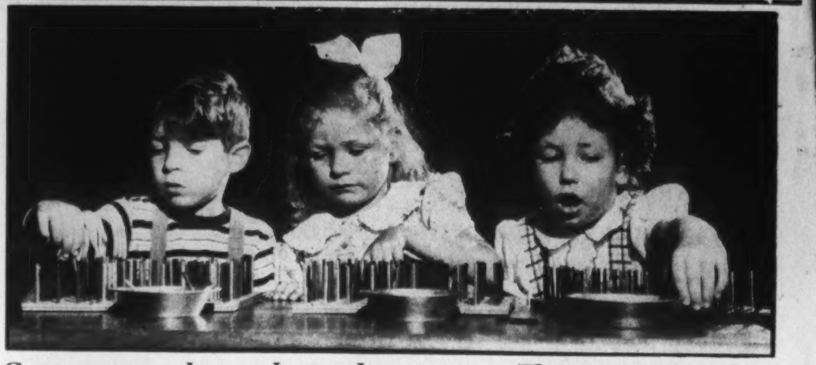
Rare Bear Dead

Ursus Kermodei, the only one of her species in captivity, has died at her residence, Cage No. 7, Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, greatly mourned by thousands of friends, and especially by children.

Twenty-four years ago this little white bear was captured as a six-months-old cub on Princess Royal Island, in the Arctic, and brought to Victoria. A controversy as to whether she was an albino or a distinct species was settled when Curator Kermode, of the Victoria museum, gave a definite scientific ruling. The bear was named "Kermodei" in his honor.

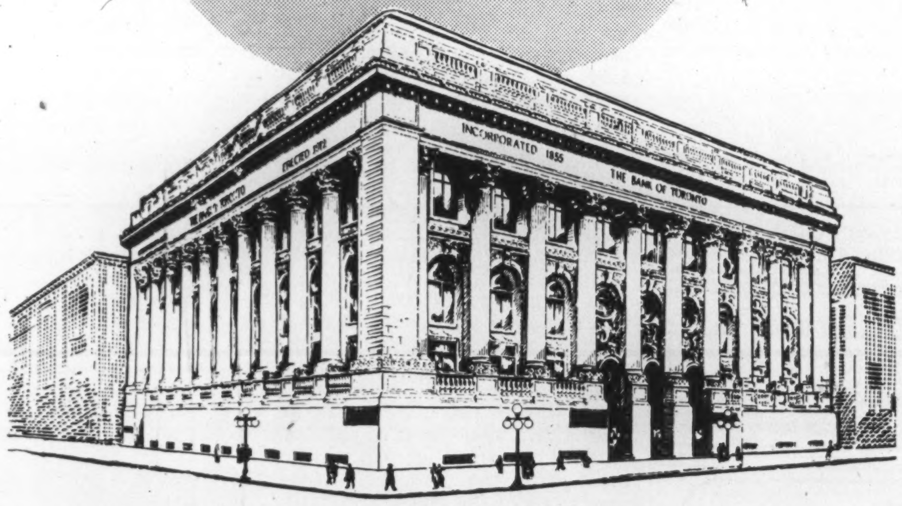
A source of amusement and interest at Beacon Hill Park because of her playfulness and good temper, Ursus Kermodei has frequently made headlines in the city newspapers. Certain individuals wanted her taken back to the Arctic and restored to liberty. Some organizations complained that her quarters were too small, and that her sanitary facilities were inadequate. Quite a few U.S. tourists offered to buy her as a personal pet. Amateur dietitians prescribed special foods, and were quite annoyed when the attendants continued to feed the bear in the style to which she had become accustomed.

Full of years, Ursus Kermodei contracted rheumatism and became somewhat grumpy. She is missed at Beacon Hill Park, but she is not lost and gone for ever. She has been stuffed and set up in the Provincial Museum, where she looks very lifelike and happy.



Concentration plus, and co-ordination too, Three youngsters learn to put pegs in the right holes in modern Kindergarten technique.

93rd ANNUAL STATEMENT



Statement as on 30th November, 1948

ASSETS

Cash and Deposit with Bank of Canada	$ 42,564,799.70
Notes of and Cheques on Other Banks	25,769,555.18
Deposits with Other Banks	6,696,347.12
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities / Municipal and Other Securities } Not exceeding market value	213,968,162.63
Call Loans (secured)	8,494,765.00
Total Quick Assets (71.69% of total Liabilities to the Public)	$297,493,629.63
Commercial and Other Loans	$129,626,209.99
Bank Premises	5,053,517.74
Letters of Credit and Acceptances	3,963,294.08
Other Assets	238,433.99
Total Assets	$436,375,085.43

LIABILITIES

Deposits	$410,126,578.73
Notes in Circulation	611,166.00
Letters of Credit as per contra	3,963,294.08
Liabilities to the public not included under foregoing heads	258,545.03
Total Liabilities to the Public	$414,959,583.84
Dividends and Bonus Declared and Unpaid	300,713.72
Capital	6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	14,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,114,787.87
Total Liabilities	$436,375,085.43

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended 30th November 1948, after making appropriations to Contingency Reserves out of which full provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made	$ 2,113,294.85
Less:	
Depreciation on Bank Premises and Equipment	178,880.43
	$ 1,934,414.42
Provision for Dominion and Provincial Government Taxes	743,594.13
	$ 1,190,820.29
Dividends and Bonus	840,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	$ 350,820.29
Balance of Profit and Loss Account 29th November, 1947	763,967.58
Balance of Profit and Loss Account 30th November, 1948	$ 1,114,787.87

J. L. CARSON, *President* L. G. GILLETT, *General Manager*

THE BANK OF TORONTO